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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

All Goods Warranted.
...s House Shoe Store.

...rime Potash and Soda Ash.
...st in the city, at lowest rates, at Fleming's Drug No. 84 Market street. M,F

Chas. W. Nolen's
Medicinal Cod Liver Oil, carefully prepared one but fresh healthy livers, under the per...ervision of their Agent at the Fisheries, ...n & Sweeny, take great pleasure in offering ...eral of Oil, which, on account of its superior of preparation, freshness and purity, can be without formula by the most delicate. ...s unnecessary to advert to the peculiar efficacy valuable and scientific remedy. Its success ...re of Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, and ...lseases, when skillfully applied and persevered ...o longer a matter of conjecture; it is now ac...edged to possess healing virtues, almost incom...e to any other specific.
In bottles, wholesale and retail, by the Manu...rs, Nolen & Sweeny, No. 123 South Front ..., Philadelphia, and by Druggists generally ...hout the country.

Methodist Book Concern,
...he Mulberry street, New York.—Being in con...ceipt of inquiries from our brethren respect...wing machines, with requests to recommend ...rchase, we have, in conjunction with some ...iends, carefully and thoroughly examined the ...e machines of practical value for family sew...d find those made by the Wheeler & Wilson ...facturing company, No. 27 Fifth street, Pitts...to fully combine the essentials of a good in...ent, and such as we can confidently recommend...g seen so favorable results from their use, in ...n and the households of our friends we are de...that their benefits should be shared by all our ...en, and hence have interested ourselves in ...behalf.
...el Stevens, Thos. Carlton,
...bel White, James Hoy,
Porter, David Terry,
Benj. Edwards, W. A. Cox.

The Office and Study Lamp.
...desirable. Call and examine at Richard E. ...s, No. 100 Wood street. tf

Within Thirty Days
...will be out of employment, and soon without ...By a small investment in "Liming's Im...d Stove Damper," you will insure a lucrative ...on for months to come. Call and see it at 11 ...street.

...e Daily Commercial

...e Mexican Question in Congress.
...n after Congress re-assembles formal recog...n will be taken of the late Campbell...an mission, as also of the steps to be made ...l the data that has grown out of the travel ...bservations of the latter while on the Rio ...de. In connection with such a resolution ...ther already prepared by a timely relative ...Thed. Stevens, which it is intended to in...ce on the resumption of the session, de...g that it behooves this Government to ...in great deliberation, and distinguishing ...en the native contesting factions of Mexi...d imitating that aid to any of the con...nts, morally or otherwise, would be inex...t until the country is furnished a more ...rehensible solution. This is intended as ...ke to the Administration for its cordial ...ition of Juarez's struggle, and to check...y increase of the negotiations that have ...enough to be opened in the latter's in...y also be regarded as a feeler in the inter...of Ortega which will be renewed with less ...ing if the first goes off with no especial ...ion or remark. It is positively true that ...e Ortega lobby is somewhere in the capi...and rumor has it that they gain private ...s to the State Department at intervals. At ...ents their bugle is to be sounded in the ...e next week.

Southern Representation.

...e Washington dispatch to the Boston Post ...es the following explicit statement: Gov. ...on, who is now in Washington empowered ...nduct for the State of Alabama an inquiry ...ongress as to whether it will receive its ...n representation if the Constitutional ...ndment is ratified, proposes to await the ...ption of Congress and not go back with ...positive assurances from the leaders of the ...mat party. In view of the very apparent ...that the States of the South are ready to ...on the basis proposed, the Republican ...ority in Congress, a Conservative mem...of the lower House intends upon the first ...of the session to offer as a test a resolution ...ring that Congress does cordially pledge ...to the now excluded States, to admit ...mptly act upon their applications for ad...ion to representation whenever the ratifi...of the Constitutional Amendment shall ...preceded such application by each State ...ectively.

Wine vs. Gold.

California letter says: El Dorado county ...supposed in early times to be utterly worth...for farming purposes, and only valuable ...the immense deposits of gold in her ...ers. Well, as years rolled on, the ...ers have been well nigh exhausted, and the ...z mines then unknown, are now the more ...able of the two. But it is at length ascer...ted that the most barren hillsides in the ...nty are worth more to-day after the gold is ...ed out, for viticultural purposes, than ...ever were for mining. The best wine and ...e produced in the State come now from ...e mountains, and vine growing is now be...ing one of the leading interests of that sec...of the country.

...UTTING DOWN WELLS.—The low figures ...which crude oil is now selling at the wells, ...induced some of the companies in the oil ...ons to stop work. The Titusville Herald ...: The Ocean Oil Company, owners of the ...phenson Farm, at Petroleum Center, one ...n there are some twenty wells in active ...ion, have shut down all their wells and ...charged all their hands, owing to the con...ion that the oil is worth more under the ...und than above it, at present prices. The ...rson Oil Company, of Petroleum Center, ...e decided to shut down unless they can ...g their expenses down to a much lower ...re on their rates for labor than is now being ...d. This company is one of the largest in ...t section, having in the neighborhood of ...nty wells on the McClintock Farm. There ...ll two producing wells on the Story Farm as ...sent, and these are small ones.

...e see that it is proposed in some quarters ...t the approaching legislative caucus for ...ited States Senator shall vote by ballot, in...d of viva voce. We trust no member of the ...islature is so cowardly as to hide himself ...m his constituents behind a secret ballot in ...e most important proceeding of the whole ...sion. The established mode of voting for ...idates in the caucus is viva voce. Those ...o wish to introduce the ballot system, if ...re be any such, must desire to do something ...ich they would be ashamed to avow, and for ...very reason the viva voce system should be ...intained.—Chicago Tribune.

...HAT SUPPRESSED DISPATCH.—It now ap...rs from late advices received here that Mr. ...ward's famous cable telegram to Minister ...erlow was declined by the French Govern...t on account of the following interpolation: ...e minister of Foreign Affairs eventually consent...to accept it on the assurance of Mr. Bigelow ...t the American troops had not violated ...utrality with Mexico; but when it was as...tained that Maximilian had been occupied ...Gen. Sedgwick, the dispatch was promptly ...rned to the American Minister. Such is ...e brief history of ores' suppressed dispatch."

STATE ITEMS.

...n the 16th inst., the Pennsylvania Fruit ...wers assemble in Convention at Harris...g.

Robert Allen, Sheriff of Warren county, died ...his residence in Warren on the 24th ult. ...e was an old and influential citizen. John ...Jackman, Coroner, succeeds to the sheriff...y.

A young man named Palmer Jackman ...mitted suicide at Union Mills last week, ...shooting himself through the head with a ...ch. No cause is assigned for the act.

A passenger car rolled down an embankment ...the Oil City and Pithole Railroad on Satur...y night, considerably bruising the inmates, ...t breaking no limbs.

About two o'clock last Thursday afternoon, a ...oner car standing near the passenger depot on ...nroe street, Titusville, was struck by another ...r with such force as to knock over the stove in ...e car. The fire soon communicated to the ...d quickly ignited the flooring, but was ...eedily extinguished by shoveling snow upon ...

The Titusville Herald warns the citizens of ...at place against a threatened inundation. It ...ys: Unless the ice is cleared away and broken ...p on the Watson Flats in the spring freshet ...nages our city is sure to be inundated, to the ...mense damage of the property of our citi...ns and the loss of our business classes. ...e ice is blocked up in the creek about half a ...le below the city, and there it has over...owed its bed, and thus backs on either side.

Henry M. Albright, Esq., has been appointed ...nsurer of the East Pennsylvania Railroad ...mpany, in place of Wm. M. Hiester, Esq., re...gned.

The Beaver Argus says: The Pittsburgh, Fort ...yne and Chicago Railroad have for several ...nths past been engaged in digging a deep ...t, for the purpose of straightening their road ...orth of Wallace's Run, in Beaver county. ...ey had carried their work well nigh for...rd to completion when a land slide of about ...o acres overtook them last week, burying the ...k in some places to the depth of forty feet.

During the year 1866, the Building Inspectors ...f Philadelphia granted two thousand seven ...hundred and fifty-two building permits.

John A. Dorgan, a prominent young poet, ...ded at his residence in Philadelphia, on Fri...y, in the thirty-first year of his age.

A project is on foot for establishing a new ...olling mill in Greenville, Mercer county.

Hon. Ira Van Velsor, who died at Mahanoy ...ity, Schuylkill county, on the 26th ult., at the ...ge of thirty years, was to have been married ...t an early day to Miss Lizzie R. Filley, of ...ttanton, Pa. Previous to his death, Mr. Van ...elsor willed his entire estate, valued at $35,...00, to his intended bride, who will become into ...e possession of this handsome fortune upon ...riving at the age of twenty-one.

A son of Mr. George Smith, of Canoe town...ship, Indiana county, accidentally shot last ...week, under the following circumstances: It ...appears that the boy was of unsound mind and ...liseated upon accompanying a party of young ...en who were going out on a gunning excur...sion, and one of the party on going towards him ...to induce him to return, fell, and the hammer ...of his gun catching in his clothes was discharg...ed, the ball taking effect in young Smith's ...ead, causing his death in half an hour.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1867. NO. 99.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY!
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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Slavery as a *Punishment* for *Crime*.

Enslaving of Captive Indians.

Bill Regulating Tenure of Office.

A Death Blow to Polygamy.

Question of Reconstruction.

Mr. Stevens's Advocacy of His Territorial Bill.

Proposed New Internal Revenue Law.

The Impeachment of the President.

Views of the Congressional Excursionists.

The Wells Tariff Bill Reported.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 3, 1867.

Slavery and Crime.

In the Senate to-day, after the offering of a number of petitions on different subjects, including taxation, currency, tariff and officers' pay, Mr. Sumner offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what, if any, legislation or constitutional amendment is necessary to prevent the sale of persons into slavery as a punishment for crime. This provoked a short debate, in the course of which Reverdy Johnson said that as the Judge of one of the Maryland Courts had already been arrested under the Civil Rights bill for ordering the sale upon which Mr. Sumner's resolution was based, it would be better to wait and let the Court decide the matter. The case, he said, would undoubtedly come before the Supreme Court before long. He (Johnson) hoped the opinion that there was as little of the spirit of slavery in Maryland to-day as in any other State of the Union.

Mr. Creswell took exception to this, and said that the evil complained of by Mr. Sumner's resolution was but the spirit of the odious black laws of Maryland, which were still upon the statute book. He hoped the present Legislature would repeal them, but he feared it would not.

Enslaving Indians.

Mr. Sumner's resolution was adopted, and another immediately came from the same source directing the Military Committee to inquire what legislation was necessary to prevent the enslavement of captive Indians in New Mexico by officers of the United States army. Mr. Sumner called attention to the fact that the army in the Territory named were known to hold Indians captured in war in a state of slavery or peonage.

Nebraska.

The bill to admit Nebraska came up as the unfinished business, but was postponed until Monday, owing to the large number of Senators absent to-day.

The Tenure of Office.

Mr. Edwards gave notice that he would call up the bill to regulate the tenure of office to-morrow. This is a measure introduced on the first or second day of the session by Mr. Hendricks, of Oregon, and referred to the Committee on Retrenchment. It prohibits removals without the consent of the Senate, except for misdemeanor in office.

Pardoning Power.

The bill to repeal the President's amnesty power was taken up to-day, but owing to the absence of Senators who wished to speak on the subject, it was passed over.

Polygamy.

Mr. Howard presented a series of very important amendments to a pending bill on the subject of polygamy in Utah, which were ordered to be printed. One section prohibits the solemnization of matrimony by Mormon priests under a severe penalty. Another renders it a penal offense for any man to claim as his wife a woman married to him by a Mormon priest. The bill, if passed as it now stands, will speedily put an end to polygamy.

Negro Emigration.

When the Senate adjourned, Mr. Sumner's bill to prevent and punish fraudulent representations to colored persons for the purpose of inducing them to emigrate to foreign countries, was under consideration.

Petitions Against Contraction.

Several petitions from citizens of the northwest were presented to-day against the contraction of National Bank Currency, and one in favor of its extension.

Reconstruction in the House.

The House, when it met, lacked but fifteen members of a quorum, though this was not ascertained by actual voting. The question of reconstruction immediately came up and occupied the entire day's session.

Mr. Paine, of Wisconsin, introduced a militia bill which proposes to include all colored men in the South. Mr. Bundy, of Ohio, presented one to organize four territorial governments within the boundaries of Texas.

Thad. Stevens then took the floor for three-quarters of an hour on his bill providing territorial governments for the Southern States, and appealed to Congress to act on this question at once. He denounced the recent Supreme Court decisions as iniquitous and infamous, and declared that it rendered immediate action on the part of Congress more imperative than ever.

Some significance was attached to a point of order made by Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, that the rule required this bill to go to the Reconstruction Committee, but the Speaker said that unanimous consent was given at the last session to consider it without any reference, and that Mr. Stevens was therefore in order with his speech.

He was followed by Messrs. Pike, Kelley and Holmes, when the House adjourned.

New Revenue Law.

The Ways and Means Committee will next week report a bill amending the internal revenue law. The pressure for a reduction of taxation is very great, and the committee have yielded to it. The income tax will be modified to the extent of exemption of one thousand dollars, while several articles will be added to the free list.

Impeachment Again.

Representative Ashley, of Ohio, informed several members to-day, that on Monday next he should introduce a resolution for a committee to investigate the case of President Johnson, with a view to his impeachment. He is fully confident that it will pass, and he declares that he is equally certain that the committee will report articles of impeachment.

The Congressional Excursion.

The New Orleans Congressional party who returned to-day speak in high terms of their trip. The Congressmen who went on it are represented as being unanimous against exacting from the South any other terms but those contained in the Constitutional Amendment, and Senator Wade adds, that judging from his intercourse with the people, the amendment will be ratified by the first of March. The rebel Generals Forrest and Cheatham favor it.

Visiting Southerners.

The delegation of members from the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Arkansas, who are in Washington for the purpose of conference with respect to the political condition of the country, waited upon the President to-day and were closeted with him for an hour. There was not much discussion of the national situation, the President merely remarking that his confidence was unshaken in the belief that the country would come out all right. The President intimated that he had been misrepresented in a good deal lately by parties who had obtained interviews with him. The delegation were this afternoon introduced to several leading Congressmen, and afterwards listened to Thad. Stevens's speech, in favor of territorial governments in the South. They will leave for home in a day or two, to report to the Legislature on the 10th inst.

Government Mission.

It is true, as has been stated, that Assistant Secretary Seward has gone on a Government vessel to Hayti to negotiate for a United States naval station on that Island. His report will be made to the President, and by him transmitted to Congress.

The District Suffrage Bill.

The Senate Committee on enrolled bills will to-morrow present to the President the bill passed before the recess for universal suffrage in the District of Columbia.

West Point Military Academy.

The West Point Military Academy appropriation bill, reported to-day, makes slight reductions in appropriations for every item of that institution.

Increased Pay.

The Committee on Ways and Means to-day decided to report a bill increasing the pay of department clerks twenty-five per cent, commencing in July last.

A Denial.

Representative Trimble, of Kentucky, requests the denial of a paragraph sent from New York to the Western Associated Press, that he intended to resign his seat in Congress to accept the nomination of Governor of Kentucky.

The Test Oath.

Justice Grier, of the Supreme Court, not having returned, no decision was rendered today in the test oath case.

Personal.

Joseph Hill, of Georgia, is among the arrivals to-day of prominent Southern men. He was on the floor of the House, and took a deep interest in Stevens' speech.

Civil Rights Law.

The Republican Association of Washington have a resolution before them for the appointment of a Committee to see if the civil rights law is a dead letter in this district.

The Tariff.

The Wells Tariff Bill, presented to Congress to-day, is endorsed in general terms by Secretary McCulloch. The Senate Finance Committee have no idea of adopting the bill as a whole, but will adopt many of its features, and use it for its valuable data.

Gold Sales.

Mr. Morrill, Chairman of Ways and Means, left for New York to night. There will, therefore, be no action on the Gold Bill until after his return. While a majority of the Committee agree that some of the Treasury gold ought to be sold, it seems almost impossible to agree on a bill for that purpose.

The Money Order System.

The business of the money order branch of the postoffice is steadily increasing, and the system is growing popular and useful as it becomes familiar. Eleven million dollars were transported by this system during 1866.

Duel on the Tapis.

A rumor prevails to night that a duel is on the tapis between Senators Saulsbury, of Delaware, and Gen. Heath, of Nebraska.

WASHINGTON, January 3, 1867.

THE CONGRESSIONAL EXCURSIONISTS.

Most of the Congressional excursionists were in their seats to-day. Mr. Wade was surrounded by Senators, asking about his presents status, and how much he was demoralized by his Southern tour. Mr. Wade said he had been most kindly and courteously treated, and said he first talked to the Southern people plainer than he had ever spoken in the Senate.

THE TERRITORY OF TEXAS.

The joint resolution submitted to the House to-day provides for four territorial governments for the late State of Texas, to be called Brazoria, Arsoos, Sabine and Lincoln, to be organized on the principle of other territories. The public lands of the States are to be declared the property of the United States.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Committee on Reconstruction will, it is understood, report against the proposition offering to the Southern States admission without further conditions, on the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment.

FRED. SEWARD'S MISSION.

Fred. Seward's mission to Hayti is to establish a naval station in the Bay of Sonora.

ALABAMA TEST CASE.

It is positively affirmed that the test case, as to whether Alabama is a State in the Union, will be decided by the Supreme Court in the affirmative.

LIST OF PARDONS.

The reports circulated through some of the papers, of a list containing 500 of the names of pardoned confederates, is grossly incorrect. The President and Attorney General are much annoyed by the unauthorized and erroneous publication. A partial list was sent to the House to-day.

REPORT OF GEN. GRANT.

The Secretary of War communicated to the House to day the report of General Grant relative to the protection of the overland routes, and the necessity for an increase of the regular army. Gen. Grant does not think our force would prevent occasional inroads of Indians, and approves an increase of cavalry.

RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS.

The Congressional excursionists, after their arrival here this morning, held a meeting and passed a resolution tendering their thanks to the authorities and citizens of the several Southern cities in which they had been entertained.

THE INDIAN MASSACRE.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs made a written application for the investigation of the recent Indian massacre. He says if measures are not taken to arrest it, he will call a general war with the several tribes of that section.

IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS.

Among the recommendations of Commissioner Wells are a reduction of the internal government tax of five per cent. on the products and sales of manufacturing industries to three per cent., a corresponding reduction in special taxes levied on analogous branches of industry, removal of all direct internal taxes now levied upon the necessaries of life, and the repeal of such additional taxes as are yet levied upon the elements of trade and commerce, and a reduction of the tax of two and a half per cent. on gross receipts of sugar refineries to one and a half per cent. He also recommends the removal of the internal revenue tax upon the manufacture of spirits.

CHICAGO HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

The Secretary of War communicated to the House to-day the report of Major J. D. Wheeler, of the Corps of Engineers, on the Chicago harbor. This report shows the necessity of a bridge of six hundred feet, additional to the north pier, but the work has been postponed until working season this spring. The contract for the work has been awarded to D. Nichols and Co., the lowest bidder, and a bond of ten thousand dollars has been signed for the faithful performance of it. The estimate for the cost of the work will be $86,874; the present appropriation is $50,784, which is based on each end being sixty-two feet long, thirty feet wide, and 28 feet high. Soundings show that a depth of twenty-two feet can be had with the direction of the North Pier as follows: For 200 feet, 20; feet; next 100 feet, 21 feet deep; next 200 feet, 22 feet deep; next 100 feet, 23 feet deep. The report says there is no reason for doubting the success of the work in having parallel piers to confine the volume of water pouring out of the river and make use of the current to cut out the bar at the mouth of the channel. Such an attempt with the Chicago river would be useless, there being no perceptible current.

THE ARKANSAS DELEGATION.

The Arkansas delegation had an agreeable interview with the President this afternoon, they will meet the Cabinet and General Grant. They have no propositions to make, and no authority to act in any way.

THE INDIAN CONTRACTS.

Mr. Begg, Commissioner of the Indian Bureau, claims that the charges against him were made by foreign Jews, and that he has made awards exclusively for American goods.

THE RECENT SUPREME COURT DECISION.

George Grant had an interview with Mr. Stanton on Wednesday, upon the effect of the recent decision of the Supreme Court upon the Military Commissions. He (Grant) is the Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights bills nullities, and which it is allowed to stand, order must be given to the Military to confiect of authority with it. It is anticipated that some highly important legislation will be had upon the matter, as the decision of the Supreme Court on representation of cases before that tribunal.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 3.—The annual report of the Adjutant General of Ohio, shows that the State furnished ten thousand eight hundred and eleven men for the militia for the year 1866, and the Government during the war. The total war expenses of the State were $3,000,000. Ohio has eight hundred and sixty-seven thousand dollars.

The total deaths in the city for December were three hundred and four, including seventeen from cholera.

A fire at Camelton, Indiana, on Sunday, destroyed property valued at thirty-five thousand dollars.

The Kentucky Legislature assembled at Frankfort to-day. There being no quorum they adjourned until to-morrow.

The Legislature met at Columbus to-day. All the Judges were present.

The Ohio Legislature met to-day. Adjourned until to-day. Yeas, 21; nays, 12.

A resolution requesting Ohio Senators and Representatives to vote against the admission of any part of the territory lately in rebellion until a sufficient number of States have ratified the Constitutional Amendment, was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

In the House a resolution to amend the Constitution so as to confer the right of franchise without distinction of sex or color, was ordered to be printed.

FROM BEAVER COUNTY.

The Flourishing Village of Fallston—Its Manufactories, Improvements, etc.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ROCHESTER, January 2, 1867.

Fallston is situated on the banks of the Beaver, cuddled at the base of Brady's Hill, with a population of four or five hundred, and with but one principal street, is not excelled for the extent of its manufactories by any place of its size in the Union. A wonderful impetus has been made during the very fine improvements. The firm of Minor & Merrick have erected a new planing mill, also a new saw mill one hundred and twenty feet in length, on the site where those were burned a few years ago. They have in operation, for the cutting of lath, shingles and building lumber, a circular and muley saw. They have also repaired the large brick dwelling that were recently burned down by the same fire. The wash-board factory, which is owned and carried on by the firm of Smith, McCandless & Co., formerly of Pittsburgh, is in complete running order, and has capacity for making three hundred dozen per week. The fish and bucket factory, owned by the same firm, is at present undergoing repair, and against spring, they intend to add entire refitting of it with new machinery, to make a more general assortment of wooden ware.

The wire factory of Messrs. Robi. & William P. Townsend, who always present all their workmen with a turkey every Christmas, is a large worthy institution, and is a very extensive establishment. Their steel castings nearly annually about thirty thousand dollars at least. There is also when lead keg factory in successful operation. A machine which is owned and carried on here by Mr. Darragh.

The woolen factory of Ephraim Smith & Son is quite extensively patronized by the surrounding counties, and, indeed, they number among their customers, residents of the States of Ohio and Virginia. Their trade is mostly with the country—exchanging goods for wool, such as blankets, yarn and flannels.

Mr. Thorneley's stone building, eighty by thirty feet, is a very substantial structure, and contains two stone engines, plows, oil well tools, and all articles in his line. His Climax stoves have gained for the station, mostly among the ladies, I believe.

This place rejoices in but two stores; that of Messrs. Duncan & Edgar is sufficiently extensive to make several small ones. They also trade largely in wool. The store also a large drug store, owned by Mr. John Edgar, who flourishing still, and doing a good business. There has been a real benefactor to the poor in establishing them with a very wholesome and palatable article of flour, at less than half the cost of No. 1 flour.

The bridge across the Beaver, connecting this place with New Brighton, has been newly roofed, and the toll-house fixed up in very neat and comfortable. The bridge above, has also been newly roofed.

On Saturday evening James Parris, Jack Hill, Washington Gordon and Annie Waters, all of Georgetown, were arrested by Constable Orr for the murder of Mr. Middleton, a few weeks ago. They were committed to jail to await their trial on Tuesday next.

A recent call on the Burgess of New Brighton, Mr. Johns, for a report of his court news, was satisfactorily responded to, that only one arrest had been made by him for two weeks.

The good people of Rochester and Bridgewater have just been favored with a course of lectures, in each place, on Physical Education, by Dr. Putnam, who is really a scientific man. It is to be regretted that the Dr. did not receive that encouragement and support that the importance of his subject demanded.

Yours, &c., LINWOOD.

BY THE CABLE.

French Evacuation of Mexico

Proclamation of Italian Revolutionary Committee.

Warlike Aspect in Servia

The Insurrection in Spain.

Latest English Market Reports.

Departure of French from Mexico.

PARIS, January 3, noon.—The *Moniteur* to-day announces that the entire body of French troops will surely leave Mexico by the first of March.

Rising of the Romans Called For.

ROME, January 3, noon.—The Revolutionary Committee here have issued a proclamation calling for an early rising of the people against the authorities and in favor of incorporation with the Italian Kingdom.

Special Session.

VIENNA, January 3, noon.—The Austrian Government called a special session at Reichstath to consider the question of amending the Constitution.

Revolutionist Arrested.

MADRID, January 3, Noon.—Marshal Serrano has been arrested, charged with complicity in an insurrectionary plot.

Warlike Aspect in Servia.

LONDON, January 2.—Advices from Servia are of an extremely warlike nature.

Privateer Condemned.

MADRID January 2, Noon.—The steamer Tornado, capted some months ago off the coast of Spain on suspicion of being a privateer, has been condemned as a lawful prize. Four more iron-clads will be sent to the Pacific.

The Cretans Routed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 3, 1867.—The Porte has received news from Western Crete, stating that a heavy battle was fought between the Turkish army and the Cretans, which resulted in a general defeat of the latter. Two hundred Cretans were killed, and the whole army fled in disorder to the sea, where the greater number of the remnant embarked on vessels for safety.

Shipping Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, January 3.—The steamship City of New York arrived this afternoon and sailed for Liverpool.

COWES, January 3.—The steamship Bremen sailed for New York to-day; the passengers were some of the American yachtsmen.

London Money Market.

LONDON, January 3.—Consols easier at 90¾ @ 90⅞. Closing price of 5-20s, 73, Illinois Central, 87½.

LONDON, January 3, P. M.—Money market easier. Consols closed at 90⅝.

LONDON, January 3 Evening.—Consols closed at 90⅝ for money. United States 5-20's, 73; Erie, 39¼; Illinois Central, 87½.

London Breadstuffs Market.

LONDON, January 2, P. M.—Breadstuffs firmer

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday noon, January 3.—Sales of cotton today, 12,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, January 2.—Sales of cotton today, 20,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, January 3, Noon.—Cotton firm; 10½d for Middling and Upland.

LIVERPOOL, January 3.—Market, advanced ⅛.

LIVERPOOL, January 3.—Stocks of grain light. Breadstuffs advancing. Petroleum advancing, refined 1s 6d.

LONDON, January 3, Evening.—The cotton market continued firm and moderately active during the day, the sales reaching 10,000 bales. Middling uplands 10⅜d. per pound.

The market for American breadstuffs is quite firm, with a good demand.

The produce market is steady. Rice is firm and upward.

Methodist Church South.

RICHMOND, January 3.—Delegates from twenty three Conferences of the Southern Methodist Church show that the proposition to change the name is settled.

Snow in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 3.—Snow fell last night to the depth of two inches. This is the first heavy snow storm since 1815.

FINANCES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Auditor General's Report.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 3, 1867.

The Auditor General's Report for the next year ending November 30th, is now in the printer's hands and will be submitted in a few days. It shows the total receipts from December 1, 1865, to November 30, 1866, both inclusive, to have been $9,956,262 94, including on hand, November 30, 1865, $2,373,606; from sales of bonds, $1,932; grand total receipts, $8,241,956. The sources of these receipts were: Land, $17,411; auction commissions, $22,778; auction duties, $1,161,227; tonnage tax, $1,000; tax on writs, &c., $12,000; collateral inheritance tax, $281,726; tavern licenses, $37,682; retailers' license, $167,370; theaters, circuses, etc., $5,251; billiard rooms, $5,120; eating houses, $21,370; peddlers, $1,000; brokers, $6,000; slaughtering, $2,000; patent medicines, $4,641; distilleries and breweries, $8,180; foreign insurance companies, $128,758; premium on charters, $8,035; purchase money of main line of Pennsylvania Railroad Company, $100,000; accrued interest, $21,060; right of way fines and forfeitures, fees of public offices, cases of conscience, $20,000; United States Government, $957,674.

Summary of the Payments

At the State Treasury from the first day of December, 1865, to the thirtieth day of November, 1866, both days inclusive:

Expenses of Government	$659,399 61
Military expenses, general	1,000 00
Military expenses, per special acts	190,944 61
Pensions and gratuities	104,135 99
Public printing	73,716 46
Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society	2,000 00
Schools of Design for Women	2,750 00
Common schools	824,306 58
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, viz:	
Interest on loans, &c., &c.	1,807,623 25
Exonerations	21,853 25
Other payments	13,453 00
Interest on loans	1,892,109 22
Domestic creditors	44 50
Canal commissioners	1,000 00
National Cemetery Association of Gettysburg	8,000 00
Antietam National Cemetery	8,000 00
Board of Cumberland Gap Cemetery	400 00
Cumberland road	45,668 74
State Library	13,000 00
Public buildings and grounds	88,000 00
Soldiers' Orphans' Industrial Schools	34,504 98
Homes of Refuge	51,500 00
Public charities	51,500 00
Contingencies	2,787 93
Governor's commissioners	1,815 00
Free banking system	3,109 93
Board of Pilots and examinations	650 00
Mercantile appraisers	1,727 94
Appropriations to the Sinking Fund	449 25
Special commissioners	5,742 05
Auditor General	26,354 79	$6,462,703 41
Balance in the Treasury, Nov. 30, 1866, available	1,741,033 27
Deposited with the Treasurer, viz., unavailable	41,052 00	1,782,085 27
		$8,241,956 68

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

A *Times* Washington special says: John G. Ryan, who was arrested in Fredericksburg eighteen months since, on suspicion of being a guerrilla, is seeking damages for false imprisonment.

The correspondence between Governor Wells, of Louisiana, and General Sheridan, is published. Wells, it appears, requested Sheridan to enforce General Grant's order No. 44, and punish the State officials. In reply Sheridan replied that he would when he thought it necessary.

A General dispatch says, the ship Rosewreath, heavily freighted, made a trip from Quebec to Glasgow in fifteen days.

A company of English capitalists have undertaken the immediate building of a Railroad from St. Paul to Lake Superior.

The New York *Herald's* Vera Cruz correspondent of December 22d, says: Maximilian has divided his army into three corps, to be commanded by Mejis, Miramon and Marquez, and also arranged transportation in Europe for the Austrian and Belgian troops. The guerrillas made an unsuccessful attempt to capture Maximilian, while on a visit to the station, which has been imprisoned for refusing to pay the forced loan by Mejia.

The Silk Culture.

About silk culture, a correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes from Florence, Italy: "This whole section of country is more or less engaged in silk raising. The plains of Lombardy are planted with mulberry orcnards, and at the foot of each mulberry tree you see a grape vine. Very little of the silk raised is manufactured here; there are a few manufactories of silk goods at Milan, but nearly all of the raw silk is purchased by Swiss merchants; taken over the Alps to Zurich and Northern Switzerland, manufactured there and then shipped to the United States. The American Consul at Milan, Rev. Mr. Clark, informs me that he has been approached by some of the Milan merchants who desire more intimate commercial relations with the United States. They wonder that the Americans, who, they say, are the most ingenious people on the earth, do not manufacture silk instead of paying the Swiss for doing it, and then paying a heavy duty upon the manufactured goods."

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders

Report of President McCullough and Election of Directors.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company was held in Cleveland, on Wednesday, when the following report of the operations of the past year was presented by J. N. McCullough, Esq., President of the Company:

To the Stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company:

The operations for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1866, are exhibited in the following statements.

The receipts have been as follows:

From passenger	$788,922 77
" freight	1,196,621 49
" miscellaneous sources	64,931 99
" Supplies earning, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago	256,085 73
Total	$2,307,471 96

THE EXPENSES.

For account of motive power and cars	$327,830 03
" Maintenance of way and structures	491,567 46
" Transportation expenses	389,874 25
" General expenses	201,887 67
Total	$1,407,179 47
Leaving as net earnings	$900,292 49

The result is in a high degree satisfactory. Notwithstanding the transportation of troops and munitions of war for the Government has ceased since the collapse of the rebellion, the receipts from the business of the road have been nearly as large as they have ever been. The total receipts fall short of the highest point ever reached only $139 39. This is due in great part to the increase of the traffic in coal and iron ore, which every year developes into greater importance.

The net earnings paid up by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway are the fairly to be estimated as part of our legitimate earnings. They represent the amount of business which has been diverted from our line to that of our partners for the greater mutual advantage. The suggestion made in the last report in reference to compensating the company which should perform this surplus work, has been carried into effect, so that the suspicion of unfairness in this respect can no longer exist. The net earnings above shown, therefore has been paid:

Mortgage interest	$257,861 58
Interest on notes and accounts	5,790 94
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway stock	85,000 00
Total	$348,652 52
Leaving as balance of the year's business	$551,639 97

Which sum has been mainly appropriated to the payment of the following items:

New equipment	$134,611 42
Iron for new rails	34,781 62
Other new structures and improvements	49,717 18
Notes in favor of Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company	250,000 00
Notes in favor of W. W. Baldwin & Co. for iron purchased	80,058 80
Notes in favor of J. B. Livingston and others for purchase of Erie Railroad bonds	2,250 00
Other indebtedness liquidated	5,450 00
Total	$556,869 02

Of the amount taken from assets in the Treasurer at close of last fiscal year, $50,000 00 | $27,269 15

It may be proper after this showing to call which to the stockholders, especially to those not familiar with the history of the Company, the reasons why it is considered the first practicable to resume the payment of regular dividends at the present time. The principal reason is the great increase of the Company's business, for the proper performance of which large outlays have been necessary. Some years ago the Company failed, and after struggling with embarrassments for a time, was in the year 1860 placed in the hands of a Receiver by the order of the United States Court. With the exception of the Erie Railroad, the liquidating and compromising its liabilities, but with the exception of the Erie Railroad, the business. Three and one half years ago the road was again put into the hands of the stockholders, and a reorganization of the affairs of the Company, amounting in the aggregate to a large sum, both of debt and equipment, which had been strained to its utmost in the attempt to perform the business which was offering.

When, therefore, the year 1865 opened, the business of the Company has nearly doubled, and the increase may be traced to the way which this great increase of traffic has made necessary.

During this period there have been bought

9 New Engines	$44,000 00
Passenger and 2 baggage cars	24,000 00
1,000 Freight cars	96,000 00
New iron rail has been purchased for sidings and for the Erie Railroad	34,781 62
Furniture of repairing	12,000 00

Besides these purchases have been erected and improvements made as follows:

Round House, Cleveland	$128,779 89
" " Sh

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1867.

THE impeachment of certain of the Judges of the Supreme Court is considerably talked about at Washington. Mr. STEVENS is said to be opposed to it.

IT is alleged that under the recent decision of the Supreme Court a large number of army officers are liable to arrest at any moment, for having acted on military commissions; and it is furthermore alleged that President JOHNSON claims that the constitutionality of the amendment abolishing slavery will be declared a nullity.

IT is curious, and almost comical, to hear the most violent rebels raising the loudest shouts for the United States Constitution. They don't say so much about the old flag, but there is no stint nor bound to their admiration of the old Constitution. They claim to be not only its truest friends but also its ablest expounders and defenders, and they administer their rebukes with great freedom, on those who do not take their interpretations of the Constitution as sound and orthodox.

The oddity of the thing is, that they should set up as the best friends of the Constitution, when they have lived in open war against it, for four out of the past six years. And it is equally odd, that the proposal to amend the Constitution should so shock their veneration for that old and valuable instrument, when they have been doing their utmost for four years to destroy it altogether.

People who can love and hate with equal intensity, within so short a space of time, must excuse others, less fortunate in the facility of turning, who entertain doubts of the sincerity of that love and obedience which lie only in the direction marked out by passion and prejudice.

THE crop of tobacco, for the past year, is represented to be over three hundred million pounds. If all this were to be used in the United States, it would give the liberal supply of ten pounds to each person. Tobacco is used by some of the gentler sex and by some very juvenile persons of the rougher, but there are many, of both, who do not use it at all. Where will all this huge quantity of tobacco be disposed of—chewed, smoked, snuffed? The question, *quid* pro quo—a quid for whom—becomes one of curiosity in view of the vast pile. The fragrant fumes of much of it will mingle with the volubility of French conversation in the taverns and homes of the Empire. Some will consume away slowly in the short pipes of the Irish lovers and English and Scotch farmers. The meerschaum will consume its due proportion. But after all, these millions of pounds, these pondrous hogsheads of the weed, have to be chiefly made way with in the cheeks and pipes of the American race, under American skies—and all by quids and puffs. What a mission this, for the enterprise of the nation!

CONGRESS AND THE COUNTRY.

Reassembling after the holiday recess, Congress has every incentive to address itself to business. The condition of public affairs in some very important respects, is such as to counsel as little delay as possible. We instance, first, the tariff question. Turn and twist the situation as you will, he financial future depends very largely n the legislation of Congress—and the promptness of it—on this subject. Theorize as finely as you will, it is the pivot on which the question of the future will turn. More than ever before the people now look to Congress for relief and protection. The great manufacturing establishments all over the country are stopping—and he must be a poor statesman indeed, who, as he scans the lists and figures showing what have been and now are our importations, cannot perceive in this fact the evidence of the coming storm, which can be averted—if it can be at all—only by a speedy revision of our revenue laws. What is wanted is practical statesmanship—the application of ideas learned in the school of experience. And we are encouraged somewhat to hope that there is a better prospect now at Washington than there was at any time during the last session, for obtaining wise legislation. At any rate, there appears to be less danger of the success of the free traders than heretofore.

To the Republican majority in Congress we would say—the country looks to you to guard its interests. At the last session disagreements, inattention, and a variety of circumstances—not the least of which was the idea that to political questions all else must tend—caused the postponement of the tariff and other financial questions. With wise legislation then, the country would be measurably protected now. But it is not too late; prompt and judicious legislation, during labor and enterprise those guards rendered essential by foreign competition and the changed condition of our own country, will make the grade of descent so gradual, that, instead of the rush and crash which many fear, the shock will be little felt.

The question of the present and future relations of the States is one of scarcely less importance—though not so immediately effecting the financial concerns of the country. That, too, must be early and earnest attention, and if we study the signs of the times rightly, the people and Congress are in a frame of mind that leaves little room for apprehension as to what it will be.

THE FIRST PLAN THE BEST.

When the insurrection of the Southern Secessionists began, the first thing for the Government of the United States to do was to suppress it. Backed by force it could be put down only by force. This was done, with immense effort, immense cost of life and treasure. But it was done. Then owing to the strangeness of the crime in our history, and amid the wild disorder that it had produced, there was a momentary perplexity as to what must next be done. State Governments in the insurrectionary section, as well as their relations to the Federal Government, were in the utmost disorder. This was plain. And equally plain it was, that they ought not to remain so. How to restore to them Republican Government and to reinstate them in their normal relations to the Union, was the next question, and this was the next duty of the Government, under the same impulse of obligation and authority that demanded the suppression of the insurrection itself.

The first thought on this point, was an intuition of the right course to be adopted. Whoever may have entertained it besides—and, no doubt, the common instinct of justice and loyalty suggested it to many—ANDREW JOHNSON gave it explicit utterance. It was this, that in the process of reconstruction, loyal men, and they only should be regarded as the materials of State organizations, that loyal men, whether their number should be found greater or less, should constitute States, and, as such, be reinstated in the old relations with the Union. This was, in the main, the true instinct, and indicated the right course. As soon as it was deviated from, as it was by the President himself, difficulty, danger and failure became inevitable. In the honest judgment of the people and rebellion stood before the tribunal of the popular judgment, as condemned culprits, the decision was made with reference to them which will bear the inspection of the closest review, and not that only, but will bear to be put into full practical operation in restoring the States.

The way suggested would have been not only the safest but the shortest. Our Constitution knows nothing of civil war, and we have not had a civil war in fact. It has been an insurrection, and for the enactment of insurrection our laws provide. The punishment of a sufficient number of the ring-leaders, to vindicate the honor and the laws of the Government, and the pardon of the rest by an amnesty, with conditions and exceptions similar to those named in the Constitutional Amendment, would have secured the ends contemplated hitherto in vain. The above being done, the re-establishment of functional relations between the States and the Federal Government might have been accomplished long ere this.

In this process, the *authority* of the United States should have been the controlling power, and the subdued insurgents, whether as States or individuals, should have occupied but a passive position. The complications and embarrassments that have arisen in the process of reconstruction, and which have set the whole work back where it was in 1865, have all sprung from the admission of the rebels as participants in the counsels which devising plans of restoration. The Government rested *wholly* on the Government, as in all other cases of the violation of law. The culprit is entitled to no voice in deciding the application of law to his case.

The method of restoration, which has been crowded out and delayed by other policies, is still capable of application. Let loyalty alone be recognized; let discriminating and just lines be drawn between the ring leaders and the masses in the insurrection, and then, in the work of reconstruction, there will be no occasion for those questions, more puzzling than pertinent, whether States can rebel or can be punished, or can be dissolved.

MEXICO.

It is no doubt true, as VICTOR HUGO said many years ago, that when a Republic falls there remains still a right. It may be so in Mexico, but if there is left a right, in the political condition of that wretched country, it is difficult to discover it, even by those who have been most diligently and honestly engaged in the search. There has been an ideal of it floating before the mind of our Government and our people. Old sympathies of friendship centered around that ideal of "right," to do all for its support that was proper in the case. But failing to find any shadowy power, that might by liberal interpretation be taken as a representative of the remaining "right," we turn back disappointed and mortified. Our mission for this friendly purpose has proved unsuccessful, and both the Lieutenant General and the Ambassador to the Mexican Republic have returned, without getting a glimpse of the object of their search, or any more definite understanding of the position and prospects of the mythical "right" of the same.

The fact is, that Mexico has been so long distracted by opposing factions, that disorder has become its normal condition. There are now several parties in arms to oppose MAXIMILIAN, but they are not acting in confidence or concert with each other, and consequently are doing little for the Republic. A sort of scrub race is going on among ambitious aspirants to power, the prize being, the control of the Government, whether it is to be a Republic or Empire. At present, the indications favor the success of MAXIMILIAN and the Empire, at least for a time. That for, since the active support of French power was withdrawn, he seems to have brighter prospects than before. Whether the departure of European forces from the field is all that is required by the Monroe Doctrine, in order to the suspension of all measures of intervention on our part, remains to be seen. Certain it is, that our kindly endeavors thus far have not been very effective on the Republic, however influential they may have been in breaking the European connection with the new Empire.

NEW YORK SENATORIAL CONTEST.

The New York Senatorial question is becoming very animated. At least half a dozen candidates are in the field. The Young America element inclines vigorously to ROSCOE CONKLING, between whom and Senator HARRIS the contest is supposed mainly to be. But the West, whose shrieks of locality are vociferous, manifests a disposition to concentrate on Judge NOAH DAVIS, a gentleman of first rate ability, but with a purely local fame. Mr. GREELEY, who at one time stood the best chance, from his political prominence, with having committed suicide, should not be counted entirely out of the ring. Some of his friends still profess to believe that, like his old white coat, he may yet turn up, good as new.

AN ERROR IN HISTORY CORRECTED.

It has been generally believed that JOHN MORGAN, the rebel raider, came to his death by Mrs. WILLIAMS, with whom he was stopping that night, in Greenville, West Tennessee, giving information to Gen. GILLEM, encamped seventeen miles distant. The fact is Mrs. W. was a rebel and was absent at the time. When entering the town MORGAN captured a negro boy, but let him go again. The boy told his mother, and she—true loyal woman that she was—rode seventeen miles that night and gave Gen. GILLEM, the information, acting on which he captured and killed MORGAN.

THE editor of the Richmond *Enquirer* begins the New Year in the most unamiable state of mind imaginable. At best he must be an unhappy man. He has an article on New England, in the course of which he takes great delight in giving expression to the opinion, that "nothing is more obvious and apparent than that almost all the late wealth and prosperity of the Northeast are gone—never to return." The reason is, the South "is making little to sell and is living within herself." But the cream of the man's amiability is to be found in the following:

> The negroes seem to be fast learning to do without clothing and furniture, which they provide them. New England, in times of slavery, made a large part of her living by manufacturing, or counterfeiting, shoes, cans, hats, cotton and woolen cloths, and ready-made clothing, for the slaves. Four millions of her very best customers annihilated at a single breath!

A ROMANTIC writer in a Southern medical journal speaks of the Alabama, as sinking beneath the waves "virgin and undefiled by hostile tread." This is exquisite, to be said about a ship, consequently it is presented to us in Italic letters, *"virgin and undefiled by hostile tread."* The matter of *fact* was, that the Alabama was whipped and sunk quickly, and our brave tars had not time to get to her before she went to DAVY JONES'S Locker.

The writer pays a glowing eulogy to a surgeon who refused to quit his charge of sick and wounded and sunk with the vessel. How does the compliment reflect on the Commander of the vessel, who took time by the forelock and escaped? The Professor of Moral Philosophy will take the question into consideration.

THE New York Court of Appeals have affirmed the constitutionality of the Excise law of New York city.

NEW ORLEANS is unusually full of people, and lively. The "Metane" race course has been opened.

LETTERS from Italy represent that the Pope does not seem to be at all alarmed. On the contrary, one writer says: "If any body is tremulous, it is Napoleon."

THE Dublin correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says that there is a regular bogira from that country of British officials, magistrates and landlords. To such a length has this gone that even the loyalists themselves complain of the desertion of their posts by men who, at this time, ought to stand by them.

THE Memphis *Avalanche* predicts a short supply of cotton all over the world. It says: The supply being short and the demand absolute and large, prices must reach much greater figures than those that now rule. For more reasons than these, however, it will be prudent for those of our people who can retain their cotton for a few months to do so.

"JOHN BELL OF TENNESSEE,"—the Boston *Traveller* says: It has recently been stated in some of the papers that the old Bell, of Tennessee, is in good health. From a reliable source we learn that this is incorrect, but that his health is delicate, and he is enjoined by his physicians to keep quiet, and avoid all political excitement.

THE terrible story invented about the discovery of a Greek fire factory somewhere in Ireland, has been exploded. It turns out to be nothing more terrible than concentrated saltpetre, used in the preparation of bone manure, and in the manufacture of which Mr. SMITH, who was arrested on the premises, had long been engaged. Such is the statement now current in the Dublin journals.

THERE was a meeting of the persons interested in behalf of the Cretans, at the office of Dr. S. G. Howe, in Boston, on Friday, Twelve are some thirty or forty thousand Cretan women and children, who have fled to neighboring islands, and are destitute and suffering. It is proposed to send them assistance, and a meeting for this purpose will be held in Boston, Dr. Howe is chairman of the Cretan Relief Committee.

THE company of United States citizens who have purchased Lower California of Juarez are about to take possession of their little "tract of land," which contains only about forty-six thousand eight hundred square miles! Their commissioners start for La Paz by the steamer of the 31st, while a surveying party under the indefatigable J. Ross Browne were to leave San Francisco on the 1st of January. Among the citizens who have largely invested in this mammoth enterprise are General Butler, August Belmont, Caleb Cushing, Ben. Holliday, George Wilkes, Leonard W. Jerome, and Robert J. Walker. They have purchased, and paid for a million dollars—all they be permitted to take possession of it?

THE London *Daily News*, of December 14, remarks: "It is evident that we are now upon the eve of a great money market, such as has not been paralleled only once or twice, if so often, in the memory of the present generation, and there is too much reason to apprehend that the present strongly pronounced aversion of the public to all investments, however solid, will be ultimately followed by the usual excessive reaction, when our hoards, withdrawn from their old and remunerative channels of employment, will be absolutely wasted. At present, however, we have to record a continued apathy on the part of the public.

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

Annual Report of the State Superintendent.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, January 1, 1867.

The importance of a thorough system of popular education has always been duly appreciated by the American people. Pennsylvania, in common with other of the older States, took early measures, and made liberal provisions to secure the blessings of popular enlightenment. In unbought loyalty—"the chief defense of nations"—our institutions find their abiding authority, and without a practical education, there can be neither a due appreciation of, nor patriotic devotion to them. In vain shall hide-bound sectarianism protest that the citizen can only be fitted for his future duties by the Church. We have read history to little purpose, if we have failed to note the illiberal, retrogressive, and fossilized condition in which purely sectarian influences leave the popular mind, wherever its power absorbs the imagination. In some of the most renowned seats of learning to-day, anti-democratic sympathies are openly proclaimed; but in the public schools, under a liberal administration, duly in accord with the people, we have a sure bulwark against any reactionary spirit of the times, organized and led by churches.

No document to be published to our State Legislature should be deemed of greater importance than the report of the Superintendent of Common Schools just printed. Its revelations and recommendations directly concern every household in this great Commonwealth. So far as it reveals any defects in our system of public instruction, those defects should be at once remedied, and its recommendations ought to receive respectful and early consideration.

A synopsis of the school statistics relating to Allegheny county containing the report of 1866, has already been forwarded to the COMMERCIAL. I propose now to glance briefly at a few of Superintendent Wickersham's recommendations, based upon the experience of the system's practical workings during the past year.

REPORT FOR 1865.

For the purpose of noting and comparing progress, reference is made to a few facts in Mr. Coburn's report for 1865. During that year there were 1,861 school districts in the State, 13,146 schools, 16,141 teachers, and 725,312 pupils, with an average attendance of 478,066. Total cost $581,620. Exclusive of Philadelphia the increase in the per centage of attendance was .003; in the average length of term, one day; in the number of male teachers, 493; in female teachers, 62; in the cost of tuition, fuel, contingencies, purchase of grounds, building, renting and repairing houses, $491,023,

CORP PUNIL.

Thus, notwithstanding the general social disorganization incident to four years of civil strife, our school system maintains colossal proportions. With nearly three-quarters of a million of pupils, an annual expenditure of over $1,000,000 for school purposes, and with little less than 30,000 school officers engaged in the work of teaching and supervision, steady and substantial progress ought to be made, not only in educating native born children, but in the more difficult task of moulding and amalgamating that mass of foreign ignorance, which is yearly thrown within our State limits.

DEFECTS.

County Superintendents report, that for the current year ending June, 1866, there were in the State 1,888 school houses unfit for use, number without out-houses 4,645; the number in some respect deficient in accommodations, 12,008, without apparatus, 1,887, without uniform text books, 2,022. Of the total number of teachers 2,522 had had less than one year's experience, and on one-half of the whole number of teachers examined, had never studied education theoretically. In regard to the large number of schools without defective accommodations, we should explain that these defects are often comparatively insignificant, such as, insufficient grounds, too little or too inelegant furniture, &c. Nevertheless, the large annual expenditure of means requires a more energetic and intelligent co-operation of school district trustees, ought to ensure a speedy remedy of several of these defects.

ACCOMMODATIONS.

In his report for 1865, Superintendent Coburn recommended an extension of the term time for Schools, a larger State appropriation, more care in local and special school legislation, a general law giving county aid to Teachers' Institutes, and an appropriation to be distributed between the several Normal Schools. Superintendent Wickersham offers several additional recommendations, at which I can only glance briefly.

1. The better grading of the Schools. In rural districts this cannot always be done, but in a majority of cases it may as the Superintendent shows plainly enough. An ungraded school, experience shows, is always an imperfect school, and a thoroughly practical classification of studies can only be secured by attention to this important recommendation. 2. A more complete supervision of the schools. In addition to the work at present done by the Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent and his Clerks by School Directors, County and District Superintendents, further help is needed in the appointment of another Deputy Superintendent who should act as a field officer, devoting his whole time to travel and inspection. Existing laws should be amended so as to provide for local Superintendents, having jurisdiction, say over twenty-five schools, districts, and the School Directors of each of these districts should be authorized by law to elect annually, such Superintendent. The necessity of further supervision is especially felt in cities and towns, where Mr. Wickersham thinks every five thousand inhabitants ought to have a Superintendent. 3. More ample provision for improving the qualifications of teachers; and 4. Greater efforts to awaken popular interest in education. Under a review of several Educational Institutions not directly under State control, the report concludes with a recommendation for a

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION,

Similar to those now successfully working in several of the other States, whose duty it would be to supervise the interests of Education in the State, and prepare measures for the promotion of those interests in all kinds of institutions. Such a Board would give character and dignity to the work, and much good might be expected from the united experience and counsel of its members. The State Superintendent might be constituted chief executive of it, and the Governor and Secretary of State, be *ex officio* members.

In this well arranged volume of 334 pages there is abundant material for thought and investigation upon a subject of vital importance to every phase of society, and of special interest to parents, pastors and lay educators. F. E.

STEAM REFINED LARD.—It came out in a recent trial at Cincinnati that a most foul and disgusting practice exists among the manufacturers of stem refined lard. In the transportation of droves of hogs, by cars, to large markets, more or less of them, and sometimes many of them, are found to be dead on their arrival. They die from crowding, from disease, from suffocation, from being trampled upon, and from other causes. On their arrival these dead hogs, bruised, trampled upon, diseased and covered with filth, are purchased by manufacturers of steam refined lard. They are taken to the manufactories with others which drop dead in the streets; they are next dressed or cleaned in any manner, but are put whole into immense steam boilers or tanks, and the lard is extracted from them by the power of steam. This process extracts the lard perfectly from all parts of the animal, even from the bones. After sufficient steaming the most beautiful "Pure Steam Refined Lard" is drawn from certain parts of the boiler by the millions. And while the filth and solid portions sink to the bottom or rise to the top.

THE GEYSERS OF NEVADA.—About twenty miles from Carson City, Nevada, are some remarkable mineral springs called Steamboat Springs, from the noise they make, which sounds like several steamers discharging steam. These springs cover an area of about three acres. The water is boiling hot, and the escaping steam can be seen for several miles before sunrise, and the atmosphere in the vicinity is filled with the smell of sulphur. The water curses the ferruginous chemically. There are crevices in the rocks where the water can be seen boiling at a depth of thirty feet. There is also a spring which is called the Breathing Spring. It is shaped much like a well. The water recedes to the depth of ten or twelve feet, and remains calm for five minutes, and then commences to boil, and rises until it shoots to the height of three feet, and in five minutes it begins to recede.

HON. JOHN MORRISSEY.—A New York letter reports the following of this individual: "After his nomination many of his friends came to him and advised him to close up his gambling-houses, and abandon all business of that character. He replied 'that if elected he must be taken as he was.' He had made up his mind that, in case he was successful, he would abandon the lushess; but he kept his own counsel. Now, said he, I am a member of the Fortieth Congress, and after the 1st of January, 1867, I shall cease to be connected in any manner with gambling, no matter what be in stocks, gold, or with cards.' This he considered a duty owed to his family, his constituents, and society."

SINGULAR CAUSE OF DEATH.—Peter Marie, about seventy years of age, and an old and much respected citizen of Lavacca, Texas, died recently at that place. The *Commercial* of that place says:

> While sleeping in the daytime he was flyblown about the nose, which resulted in the introduction of the screw worm. They penetrated the head so as to cause his death. This is the first human death we have ever seen recorded from that cause; but it is not at all incredible."

INSECTS.—Great Britain pays annually $1,000,000 for the dead carcases of that tiny insect called the cochineal, while another insect, which produces gum shellac, is scarcely less valuable. More than 1,000,000 human beings derive their sole support from the culture and manufacture of the pure spun by the silk worm, of which the annual value is $200,000,000. England spends $500,000 every year for the purchase of foreign honey, and she imports annually 10,000 pounds of beeswax. Then there are those insect productions, wax, for candles, used for dyeing and making ink, and cantharides or Spanish fly, used in medicine.

AN OPINION.—A letter writer expresses the following opinion: "I venture to say that, notwithstanding the hardships and privations of campaigning, nine-tenths of all who were in the late war are ready to go into another, and really hope for another opportunity to enter the service. And they do not care whether the war was against the South or France or England, though the officers and soldiers would, I believe, prefer a war with England, while the bloody-minded civilians would prefer another invasion of the South."

THE Venus Flower Basket sponge is found in deep water off the Philippine Islands. This remarkable sponge is constructed by small crabs, and is shaped like a cornucopia, but with the mouth fringed and covered with an immovable perforated lid. The full grown specimen is about twelve inches long, and presents the appearance of most delicate and elaborately interwoven net work.

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION.

The Voice of Plum Township.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Plum township, on Friday evening, December 28th, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We have understood from various sources that the members of the Legislature from this district are of the impression that it is the desire of their constituents that they should give their support, at the coming election to the Hon. Simon Cameron for the position of United States Senator; and whereas, we believe that this impression is false as regards the citizens of the county in general, and know it to be so with respect to ourselves; therefore,

Resolved, 1st, That for the information of the representatives, a portion of whose constituency we are, we express as our decided opinion, that the statesmanlike abilities and steadfast honesty of Governor Andrew G. Curtin, as manifested during the past six years entitle him to the honor of representing the State in the United States Senate during the coming term in preference to any and every other.

2nd, That we recommend the calling of a county convention to obtain the general opinion on the above subject.

G. C. PATTERSON, Pres't.
S. A. MCCLUNG, Sec'y.

FROM DAKOTAH TEBRITORY.

The Indian Outrages—Defeat of the Indians at Fort Phil Kearney Previous to the Massacre.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.
FORT RENO, DAKOTAH TERRITORY, December 13th, 1866.

One of the soldiers stationed at this post was killed this evening by the Indians. He was out on a hunting excursion about a mile from the post, when a large body of red-skins dashed on him, cut off his retreat, and then killed him. He was a good soldier, and his time of service would have been out in a month. Only is the first soldier that has been massacred at this post since it has been established. The post is now pretty well manned, but is not strong enough to spare men to make raids on the Indian villages.

I have just received intelligence from Fort Phil Kearney that fifty of our soldiers were attacked by four hundred red skins within four miles of that post, resulting in the defeat of the latter, with a small loss on our side. From those that took part in the fight I learn that seventeen Indians were killed, and about twice that number wounded. Our loss was two killed—one a Lieutenant in the Second U. S. Cavalry, and the other, Sergeant Bowers, of the Eighteenth U. S. Infantry. There were some of our men wounded, but none mortally. The noted Indian War Chief, Red Cloud, took part in the fight. The Indians seem determined to still commit depredations on the whites, whenever an opportunity presents itself. J. F. N.

The New Orleans Massacre.

The following letter written by an intelligent gentleman, makes disclosures concerning the New Orleans massacre more shocking than any that has given to the public. The letter is a private one to a gentleman who, in view of its statements, has furnished it for publication:

"NEW ORLEANS, December 23, 1866.

"The committee on the riots are here and hard at work. There has been a very general system of good usage agreed upon by the people here. I think they had made up their minds that the Radicals have them in a corner and that it is best to make the best of a hard bargain, and use their representatives here as police bureau. The committee consists of citizens and councils, and of all the various guilds, lodges and fellowships of the city have vied with each other in proffers of 'aid and comfort.' I really think they meant to give the best impression for the purpose of 'pulling the wool.' But the committee are made up of hard-headed and hard-working material. The business commenced as soon as possible after arrival, and in the rooms provided for it by the committee at the expense of the United States. So they have no favors shown to plead for them.

"You would be astonished, could you see the walls and windows of the house where the Convention sat. Peppered and spotted all over with bullet marks which bear testimony to a series of deeds of darkness at Cophet. I have heard since here of deeds of darkness to make humanity blush. Only those used to scenes of violence and blood could ever have looked upon such awful things. One man told me that he came upon a negro hall dripping with blood, 'and if there was not a scratch upon me.' He was under a pile of men in a corner of the hall, and the gore ran down upon and all over him, from their dead or dying bodies. An old friend of mine, when I met him, pointed out to me last night the corner of a street where he counted eight dead bodies in a space no larger than a fair sized room. A gentleman who was wounded, said to me that he lay on the floor, having white handkerchief as a token of surrender, when a boy of some seventeen years came up, presented a cocked pistol at his head, and seeming about to fire; the wounded man said, 'don't, don't, when the boy deliberately turned the muzzle of his pistol upon a negro man just by him, and put the contents of his weapon into his bowels.

"The weather here is delicious, and the country is of the most charming kind. What a pity that an industrious, God-fearing people do not abide here. Bishop Simpson preached to-day in the Hall where these poor men were slaughtered, a magnificent sermon. Dr. Kirk, of Boston, preached at the Congregational Church, where I was, and most of the Congregation are, of those who are hunted down here as fit for dogs only. You can have no idea of my thoughts as I looked around on that little hall and thought of those who, here in their humble church, worshipping the God of our Fathers, and said to myself is it possible that in this great city these and those who are hearing Bishop Simpson, are probably all, or nearly all, to bore the cold Cag; who believe in freedom for its own sake; who are for better or for worse devoted to the Government. But these people are jewels. Judge Howell, who presided over the slaughtered convention, is one of the most mild, gentle and courteous gentlemen I ever met. He is a native of this State, as is his wife. He carries his life on his sleeve. He walks here among them, giving testimony of the truth that is in him by a well ordered life and godly conversation, and yet is despised of these rouled and perjured traitors, who, under Mr. Johnson, rule and control this city. The world is not worthy of some of the men and women I have already met here, who through evil and through good report, have kept the sacred fires of patriotism burning in their almost beleaguered dwellings.

Austria and Russia.

It is semi-officially denied, at St. Petersburg, that there is an unfriendly feeling between the Governments of Austria and Russia. Those Governments, on the contrary, have a good understanding, and do their best to keep it up. This statement may be true, but when it is recollected how much lying there is about diplomatic matters, we ought not to be in a hurry to put our faith in the assertions of any "inspired journal. A Russian journal can say only what the Russian Government permits it to say, on foreign affairs—and it may be that that Government thinks it for the best to lie a little, and not a little either, on its policy with regard to Austria. There is a report current in Europe that Count von Bismarck had proposed to the Russian Government, in case of the partition of the Austrian Empire, the Czar to take Hungary and the Slavonic parts of the Kaiser's possessions, King William Bohemia and Moravia and the Germanic portions, and Victor Emanuel, Italia and Gallicia with other Polish countries of the falling house. This story will bear a little salt of salt, but it is almost as likely to be true as the other story, that Napoleon, which represents Austria and Russia as being upon uncommonly good terms with each other.

The Yacht Race.

Although the time made by the yachts is not, as the latter said, "unprecedented," still it is so extraordinary that the yacht-men have just cause of pride in their achievement, and no one can wonder at the exultation of the Americans in England and on the Continent. The voyages of these yachts will occupy a conspicuous place in the records of sailing, and here we may note a few instances of fast time in other sailing vessels. In 1851, the clipper ship Flying Cloud made the voyage from New York to San Francisco, in 89 days, on one tack, sailed 18,000 miles, making nearly 18 miles per hour. In 1854, the steerage of the Sonne made the voyage from the Sandwich Islands to New York in 82 days, her greatest distance in one day being 400 miles, or 16 2-3 miles per hour. This vessel sailed 283 9-10 miles per day for 22 consecutive days, and during eleven of these days—also consecutive—she averaged 301 miles a day, at which rate she would have made the distance from Sandy Hook to Cowes in less than 9 days. Her daily average over a voyage of 17,597 miles was 222 7-10, or more than 9 miles per hour for 1,856 consecutive hours.

Fires During 1866.

During December there were in the United States 60 large fires, in which the aggregate loss of property was $6,635,000. This is a greater loss than occurred in any month since July, when there were 36 fires and a destruction of property valued at $14,705,000. For the year 1866 the entire number of large fires reported was 501, and the total loss of property $95,410,000, as compared with 354 large fires and a loss of property valued at $41,000,000 during 1865. The losses for 1865 by fires in the United States have been greater than for any previous year, the total for the last twelve years being $290,995,000, a yearly average of $23,416,500. The losses for 1866, it will thus be seen, are nearly three times the annual average.

DURING the year ending November 1st, the Metropolitan Police of New York arrested, in that city and Brooklyn, 97,595 persons—79,638 in the former and 21,957 in the latter city. Of the whole number of persons arrested, 46,700 or nearly one-half, were born in Ireland. The police force now numbers 1,888 men in New York and 407 in Brooklyn, besides small detachments at Yonkers, Richmond county and West Farms.

A BAROMETER.—A good weather guide is made by placing in a glass bottle a camel-hair pliat two drachms of camphor, a half drachm of saltpeter, a half drachm of muriate of ammonia and two ounces of proof spirits. In dry and fine weather the solution remains clear; on the approach of a change minute stars will rise up in the liquid, and stormy weather is indicated by the greatly disturbed condition of the chemical combination.

IT is announced that a speculator is making arrangements for a party of "braves and squaws" to be taken to Paris, and there exhibited. This may be all right, but it is not right that the Indian Bureau, which is in fact the Indian Department, should sanction or countenance the undertaking. The red-skinned national wards, should sanction or countenance the undertaking. The red-skinned national wards, should sanction or countenance the undertaking. The red-skinned national wards

Daily Commercial

AN OLD HAND.

...and wrinkled knuckly and brown,
...old hand we sapog mine:
...it is, and looking down,
...sapped, one by line.

...as clasped a thousand hands
...have known no answering thrill;
...slumbered in foreign lands—
...he grass-eyard on the hill.

...mother's hand, in the day
...we little and soft and white—
...so it used it, and went away.
...nit the waning to God's good light.

...ver's hand, years agone,
...ot away and left her in tears;
...ara's torrid and...
...have whitened years and years.

...e hand of a good man's true,
...t lastly and fell asleep,
...no more and never knew
...t that impress this would keep.

...many as many so few
...respond to the living will,
...wer to pressure so kind and true
...that lie unmoved and still:

...last this hand my own;
...e will moulder too, in turn,
...lasp is when I am gone"
...mindy this hand to learn!

REWARD OF COURTESY.

A True Account.

...years since, on a radiant spring
..., two men, who from their con-
...appeared to be foreigners, stop-
...e the gate of one of the large
...s in Philadelphia for the manu-
...locomotive engines. Entering a
...ce, the elder of the two men in-
...the superintendent in attendance
...uld permit him to inspect the

...an pass in and look about if you
...said the Superintendent, vexed
...ly in being interrupted in the
...of his newspaper. He scanned
...strangers more closely. They
...peetably but plainly clad, and
...made no pretensions to official
...of any kind.

...re any one who can show us over
...lishment and explain matters to
...ked Mr. Wolf, the elder of the
...gers.

...must pick your own way, gen-
...replied the Superintendent;
...all too busy to attend to every
...t comes along. I'll thank you
...terrupt the workmen by asking
...s."

...not so much the matter as the
...of the reply, that was offensive to
...found his curiosity rebuked
...with a certain official assumption
...iority, mingled with contempt for
...ners, indicating a haughty and
...super on the part of the speaker.
...ak we will not trouble you," said
...f, bowing and taking his com-
...arm, they passed out.

...re is anything I dislike, it is in-
..." said Mr. Wolf when they were
...reet. "I do not blame the man
...rishing to show us over his estab-
...; he is, no doubt, annoyed and in-
...d by many heedless visitors, but
...t have dismissed us with courtesy.
...t have sent us away better con-
...h a gracious refusal, than an un-
...consent,"

...aps," said the other stranger, "we
...better treated here;" and they
...before another workshop of a sim-
.... They were received by a brisk
...an, the head clerk, apparently,
...reply to their request to be shown
...e establishment, answered, "C. O.
...one with me, gentlemen. This
...So saying, he hurried along the
...owed with iron, brass, broken and
...els of iron, fragments of old boilers
...linders into the principal work-

...without stopping to explain any
...g, he led the strangers along with
...t intention of getting rid of them
...as possible. When they passed
...the workmen were riveting the
...casing of a boiler, the clerk looked
...stedly, tapped his foot impatient
...ne, and showed other signs of im-
..., whereupon, Mr. Wolf remarked:
...ill not detain you any longer, sir,"
...h his friend took leave.
...e man is an improvement on the
...said Mr. Wolf, "but all the civil-
...as is on the surface; it does not
...from the heart. We must look

...rangers walked on for nearly half
...n silence, when one of them point-
...n humble sign, with a picture of a
...ive engine with a train of cars
...ath. It overtopped a small build-
...more than ten feet in height, com-
...ting with a yard and work-shop.
..." said the observer. "Here is a
...ist whose name is not on our list."
...baby it was thought too small a
...for our purpose," said his com-

...ertheless, let us try," said Mr.

...entered and found at the desk a
...aged man, whose somewhat grimy
...nd apron around his waist, show-
...he divided his labor between the
...op and the counting room.
...want to look over your works, if
...e no objections," said Mr. Wolf.
...ill give me great pleasure to show
...that is to be seen," said the me-
...with a pleased alacrity, ringing a
...ling the boy who entered to take
...of the office.
...hen led the way, and explained to
...agers the whole process of cou-
...ng a locomotive engine. He showed
...ow the various parts of the ma-
...y were manufactured, and patiently
...ed all their questions. He told
...of an improved mode of tubing
..., by which the power of generating
...was increased, and showed with
...are he provided for security from
...ge.
...hours passed rapidly away. The
...ers were delighted with the intelli-
...displayed by the mechanic, and with
...nk, attentive, and unsuspicious
...re.
...re is a man who loves his profession
...that he takes pleasure in explain-
...mysteries to all who can understand
..." said Mr. Wolf.
...n afraid that we have given you a
...deal of trouble," said the other
...r.
...leed, gentlemen, I have enjoyed your
..." said the mechanic, "and I shall be
...o see your again."
...hope you may," said Mr. Wolf, and
...angers departed.
...months afterwards as the mechan-
...ose means were quite limited, sat in
...e meditating how hard it was to
...siness by the side of such large es-
...hments as were his competitors, the
...rangers entered. He gave them a
...y welcome, handed chairs, and all sat

...e come," said Mr. Wolf, with a propo-
...to you from the Emperor of Russia,
...ish, Swedish or Austrian
...om the Emperor? Impossible!"
...re are our credentials,"
...t gentleman," said the now agitated
...anic, "what does this mean? How
...learned such an honor?"
...mply by your straightforward cour-
...nd frankness, combined with pro-
...nal intelligence," said Mr. Wolf,
...ause we were strangers you did not
...t necessary to treat us with coldness
...rust. You saw that we were really
...ested in acquainting ourselves with
...works, and you did not ask us, be-
...extending to us your civilities, what
...s of introduction we brought. You
...ured us by the spirit we showed and
...y the dignities we might have exhib-

...e mechanic visited St. Petersburg,
...oon afterwards removed his whole
...lishment there. He had imperial
...s there for as many locomotives as
...s he could construct. He has lately
...ned to his own country, and is still
...ving large returns from his Russian
...shop. And all this prosperity grew
...of unselfish civility to two strangers,
...f whom was the secret agent of the
...of Russia.

tory About a Box of Thread.

...Paris letter published in an English
...er has this story: "A very extraordi-
...y case came before the Civil Tribunal
...e Seine this week. Some months ago
...old woman, Widow Tamizier, died in
...is, leaving, as it was supposed, no
...r fortune than the poor furniture of a
...ll lodging. Her effects were sold at
...ion in that rapid way that the property
...the poor is disposed of; and among
...n was a little box containing skeins of
...ad, which, with several other things
...ged under the head of 'sundries,' was
...cked down to a dealer in marine stores,
...ed Audubert, for the small sum of
...r francs. Audubert in a short time
...rward made a present of the box to
...e Feguetiaen, a dressmaker, who was
...mistress. She, making use of the
...ins of thread to hem some towels, found
...cealed in them twenty Bank of France
...es for one thousand francs each. She,
...ing small literary accomplishments,
...f being utterly unaccustomed to the
...dling of large sums of money, doubted
...rst whether the discovery was of any
...ue. Nevertheless, she sent a friend to
...Bank of France with one of the notes,
..., receiving in return for it fifty golden
...poleons, could no longer doubt about
...treasure trove.
...Separate enjoyment of the fund never
...urred to her innocent soul, and she at
...e took the notes and gold to her para-
...ur Audubert, who had given her the
...x. He, on the strength of his acquisi-
...n of fortune, proposed a tour in Au-
...vergne, his native department. Had no
...e anywhere else in France he had been
...ure from any inquiry about the con-
...ts of the box of thread. But in Au-
...vergne his expensive way of living, so far
...yond the station of himself and family,
...d to the belief that he and Miss Fricot-
...n must have come by money unlawful-
...in Paris. A judge of instruction who,
...may be presumed, has little to do among
...e honest inhabitants of Auvergne,
...icked up the curious ears in response to
...public rumor, and after making inquiries
...ought himself justified in arresting Au-
...bert and Miss Fricotteau. They at
...ce confessed the whole story of the box
...thread, and produced seventeen notes
...t unspent of the original twenty. The
...ribunal of Correctional Police acquitted
...em on the criminal charge of misappro-
...riation, nevertheless the seventeen thou-
...and franc notes were impounded in court
...await the claim of the presumed lawful

owner. A nephew of widow Tamizier, one Louis Cochois, appeared the other day by his counsel, M. F. Thomas, in this character. Neither Audubert nor Miss Fricotteau made any opposition to his claim, and it was adjudged that these seventeen thousand francs in court should be paid over to him."

Cremation in Siam

The practice of burning the bodies of the dead is retained in Siam in full force to the present day, among all the principal families. The ceremony is magnificent enough, but fearfully expensive, and its continuance is an intolerable burden, but no one dares to drop it because it is "the old custom." The Bangkok *Recorder* of September 20th contains decriptions of the burning on that day of two Siamese nobles, one a brother of the Prime Master of the Kingdom, who died June 11, and the other a half brother, who died a few weeks later. During all the intervening time, the bodies had lain in state in their respective homes. The whole period had been occupied in costly preparations for the ceremony. On a platform about eight feet from the ground had been erected a pyramid sixteen feet high, surmounted by a spire, and all was highly ornamented and gilt. Over this was an immense and lofty white canopy, open at the sides. The whole was profusely decorated with flowers and fancy articles. On the day of the funeral the pyramid was chiefly removed, and a pile of firewood built in its place, on which the bodies were placed. The account proceeds: "Within the enclosure on two sides of the dome were seated priests, princes, noblemen, &c. On another side were the female mourners and friends, together with nearly all the European ladies residing in the city. On the fourth side where his Majesty was to approach the dome, were the European gentleman, comprising mariners, merchants, consuls, clergymen, etc. Without the enclosure on all sides were vast multitudes of both sexes and of all classes. The hour of 5 o'clock P. M. had now arrived, which was the time appointed for the ignition of the funeral pile. Presently the royal heralds announced the approach of the King by their trumpets and conch-shells. All eyes were consequently turned to the quarter at which his Majesty was to enter, and a few strains of 'God Save the King' from the brass band introduced him very quietly into the presence of the dead, where he seated himself, with a large number of his children, before ten or a dozen Buddhist priests arranged in a line sitting on a carpet. These went through with certain rehearsals and incantations for the dead, barely audible, but not to be understood. While his Majesty poured sacred water from a little teapot into a basin. It being a symbol of blessings craved for the departed spirits as well as for all the surrounding friends. The screen which had hidden the dismantling and humiliation of the bodies on the wood was now drawn aside. His Majesty then stepped an instrument peculiar to the Siamese which ignited a little powder, and this a taper, which the King, having ascended the steps, applied to the funeral pile. Immediately the nearest mourners stepped up and placed each his wax candle and sandal sticks under the wood; and then the princes and lords, in rapid succession, did the same, until all order of rank was lost in the desire to manifest the same respect for the dead before the flames should become too hot to admit of approach. The fire increased with unusual rapidity. There was no outburst of grief, but manifestly silent, solemn weeping among some of the mourners. We could not but sympathize with them when we considered that they were weeping without one ray of the glorious hopes which the gospel affords to them who believe in Him who is the resurrection and the life."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞A LADY WHO HAS SUFFERED for over five months the most extreme torture from Neuralgia, has been completely cured by one dose (forty drops) of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent, 84 Market street.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager.....
Farewell Benefit of
MISS KATE Fis...
Who will appear in nine characters. Last appearance but one of Miss Fisher's only trained Horse "Wonder."
THIS (Friday) EVENING will be presented the local Protean Drama, entitled the
THREE FAST MEN; OR, THE FEMALE ROBINSON CRUSOE.
Miss Fisher in nine characters, songs and dances.
To conclude with
MAZEPPA; OR, THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY.
Saturday Afternoon—French Spy on Horseback.

TRIBBLE'S VARIETIES.
FRED. AIMS.....Manager.
Entire Change of Programme. THIS EVENING will be performed the new sensation drama, entitled
THE WRECKER'S FATE;
OR, THE PIRATES OF THE COAST.
Characters by the Dramatic Corps.
Our Incomparable Ballet Troupe, and the great Corps of Comedians in a new selection of Music Hall oddities.

CITY HALL POSTER.
JAMES THACKARA
No. 1, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the Commercial office. Best by the year the principal corner in the city has primitive use of the same. 26:1y

BANKS AND BANKERS.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK,
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Cor. of Wood St., and Virgin Alley.
United States Depository.
WILLIAM E. SCHMERTZ, President.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.
C. M. SEIBERT, Assistant Cashier.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited.
☞Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents. no3-ym

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS,
Owing to alterations in progress at their late office, have REMOVED to the Rooms lately occupied by the Fourth National Bank,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE STREET,
NEW YORK.
Interest allowed on Deposit. no15

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH PA. (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000, paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.
The Pittsburgh Trust Company having complied with the Act to provide a National Currency, under title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK of PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer their services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., and give prompt attention to all business entrusted to them, on favorable terms.
The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1859, will we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that our customers in the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.
Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.
The business will be conducted by the same officers & Directors.
DIRECTORS:
James Laughlin, Wm. Phillips,
Robert S. Hays, Francis G. Barker,
Thomas Bell, John H. Easton,
Thos. Wightman, Jno. D. Scully.
WM. S. WILSON, Cashier.
JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.
no7

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

LADIES' WATCHES, LADIES' WATCHES.
AND FINE
GOLD CHAINS.
A new and handsome stock just received by
DUNSEATH & CO.,
56 FIFTH STREET.

THE CELEBRATED
Gorham Manufacturing Co.'s
SILVERWARE,
IN VARIETY, SUITABLE FOR WEDDING AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
H. RICHARDSON & CO.,
Corner Fifth and Market Sts.

MEDICAL.

WM. J. KANE.....SAML. H. DRUIT
KANE & DRUIT,
Corner Federal and Lacock streets,
ALLEGHENY, PA.,
Wholesale & Retail Druggists,
Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Drugs, Dye stuffs, Carbon Oil, etc., Standard and Patent Medicines. Their stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as low as any house in the West. oct28

J. C. MATTERN,
DRUGGIST,
Cor. Smithfield and Third sts,
SPECIAL ATTENTION DEVOTED TO
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS,
AND FAMILY RECIPES
195

PARK & BRILL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
NO. 74 FEDERAL STREET,
near Depot, Allegheny City, Pa.
aug15

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP.
LOGAN & GREGG have this day admitted to copartnership GEORGE P. BK., JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON and GEORGE B. LOGAN, who will continue, under the style of
LOGAN, GREGG & CO.,
The Importation and General Sale of Hardware, Cutlery, &c., &c., at No. 52 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
January 1st, 1867.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE—
JAMES M. CHRISTY has purchased the interest of JOHN HALL in the firm of Jean Hall & Co., the name and style of the firm, will be JOHN HALL & CO., as heretofore.
JAMES M. CHRISTY,
STEPHEN WOODS,
THOMAS J. HALL,
JAMES J. BROWN.
December 1, 1866

Valley Forge Plow Works,
121 and 123 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH.
JOHN HALL & CO.,
Manufacturers of all Varieties of Northern
PLOWS, UNION MOWERS, SULKY HAY RAKES, CULTIVATORS, &c.,
And dealers in AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP
We have this day associated with us in the manufacture of wrought Iron Welded Tubing, A. PILSON DALZELL and ROBERT H. DALZELL. The business of the firm will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of
EVANS, CLOW, DALZELL & CO.
EVANS & CLOW.
Pittsburgh, December 6, 1866.
JOHN EVANS.....A. PILSON DALZELL.
J. B. CLOW.....ROBERT H. DALZELL.

CRESCENT TUBE WORKS,
DALZELL & CO.,
WROUGHT IRON TUBING
FOR STEAM,
LIGHT ARTESIAN TUBING,
FOR OIL WELLS.
Galvanized Tubing.
ALL SIZES, CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Warehouse, No. 14 Mark-t St., cor. First.
☞BEST AMERICAN IRON used, and all work warranted.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned having purchased the stock and machinery of the late FREDERICK ACHELMANN, have on the first day of October, 1866, entered into the business with Trimpe, and the great Corps of Comedians in a new selection of Music Hall oddities.

HARPER GUTMAN & CO.,
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
WAGONS, &C.,
At the old established stands of Fredrick Aschelmann and Thomas Harper, on Beaver street, Manchester, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto so liberally bestowed.
THOMAS HARPER,
A. & JOHN GUTMAN.
ADAM ASCHELMANN.
no5-ym

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of SHRIVER & LAZEAR was dissolved the 31st day of December 1866 by mutual consent, S. P. Shriver having purchased the interest of J. B. Lazear in said firm; the business of the firm will be settled at the old stand of Shriver & Lazear, by S. P. Shriver.
SAMUEL P. SHRIVER,
JAMES B. LAZEAR.
Pittsburgh, December 31 1866.

NOTICE—COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day entered into Copartnership for the purpose of conducting the Wholesale Grocery, Produce and Commission Business at Nos. 27 and 29 Smithfield street, under the name and style of SHIVERS, SPENCER & CO.
The new firm will be pleased to see the friends and customers of the late firm of Shriver & Lazear, as well as all others making purchases of goods in our line.
SAMUEL P. SHRIVER,
JOSEPH SPENCER,
J. M. HOFFSTOT.
January 1st, 1867.

THE UNDERSIGNED IN RETIRING from the firm of SHRIVER & LAZEAR, would cheerfully recommend the new firm to the favorable notice of his friends.
JAMES B. LAZEAR.
Pittsburgh January 1st, 1867.

DISSOLUTION—
The partnership heretofore existing between M. DELANGE and P. CHE NOIR, under style of DELANGE & CHESNUT, was dissolved by limitation and mutual consent on the 1st January, 1867.
The business will be settled at the old stand, 333 LIBERTY STREET, by either of the late partners.

EDUCATIONAL.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA—
The next Term of this Institution, under its reorganization, will commence on the 16th DAY OF JANUARY 1867.
For Terms of Admission, Catalogues, &c., address
JOHN FRASER, President,
Agricultural College, Center Co., Pa.

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE,
A Collegiate School for Young Ladies,
NO. 62 GRANT STREET.
The duties of this School will be resumed MONDAY, the 7th inst. at No. 62 GRANT STREET.
The House has been comfortably furnished and our accommodations being increased, we are prepared to receive an additional number of pupils.
A few Boarding pupils will be taken.
Rev. R. J. CONTER, Rector.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
Chester, Delaware County, Pa.
The duties of this institution will be resumed on
Thursday, January 3, 1867.
A staff of thoroughly educated and experienced Professors conduct the English, Classical, Scientific, Mathematical and Military Departments of the Academy.
Strict attention is given to the Moral and Religious Instruction of cadets.
For Circulars apply to the following patrons of the Academy, in Pittsburgh:
Charles H. Paulson, Esq., Jos. Woodwell, Esq.,
J. W. Woodwell, Esq., Isaac Jones, Esq.,
Robert Wilson, Esq., Robert Dickey, Esq.,
Jno. S. Willock, Esq., W. B. Haven, Esq.,
S. S. Fowler, Esq., Hon J. P. Penney, or to
Col. THEO. HYATT, President of P. M. A.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
AT
Evergreen Hamlet,
NEAR PITTSBURGH.
This Institution is now in successful operation, and a few more Pupils can be comfortably accommodated.
Circulars with full particulars, regulations, terms, &c., will be sent on application to
T. F. LEHMANN, A. M.,
Late Colonel 103d Penna. Vols.
Box 493, Allegheny City, Pa., or WM. A. SHINN, No. 120 Fourth street.

NOTICE.
AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATOR.
The attention of Manufacturers and others using steam boilers is directed to this practical and reliable apparatus, for removing and preventing the troublesome, expensive and calcareous formation known as scale.
Special attention given to correspondents.
For information apply to
CURTIS S. HAVEN,
Corner Wood and Third streets,
P. O. Address, Box 154.
1911

THE GROVER & BAKER
Has stood the Test on every conceivable kind of work, and has outlived the criticisms and envy of all its opponents and rivals. For sale at
NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.
no9

SUNDRIES—
200 casks Soda Ash, 100 casks Pearl Ash,
500 Pigs Lead, 200 bbls White Lime,
50 bbls Cultivated Cranberries,
25 bbls Pearl Hominy, 20 bbls Sorghum,
25 bbls New Dried Peaches, 500 lbs Bees-wax.
In store and for sale by J. B. CANFIELD & SON.

COTTON MILLS.

FRANKLIN COTTON WORKS
WEST CANAL STREET,
Between Robinson and Lacock streets, Allegheny.
Having resumed operation under the name and style of
E. HYDE'S SONS,
We are now prepared to manufacture
Cotton Yarn, Carpet Chain, Coverlet Yarn, Candlewick, Twine, Battings,
Cotton Wraps, &c., &c.
WEST CANAL STREET, between Robinson and Lacock, Allegheny city, Pa.
P. S.—All orders by mail promptly attended to. nos-ym

JOSHUA RHODES.....P. W. H. LATSHAW.....JACOB ANDERSON
EAGLE COTTON WORKS.
Having recently purchased the EAGLE COTTON WORKS, formerly owned by Messrs. King & Pennock, we respectfully inform the public that we will continue
THE MANUFACTURE OF
Sheetings,
COTTON YARNS,
CARPET CHAIN,
Candle Wick and Batting.
Orders may be left at the Office of the Works, corner of ISABELLA and SANDUSKY STREETS, Allegheny city, or at the PITTSBURGH BREWERY, corner of DUQUESNE WAY and BARKER'S ALLEY, Pittsburgh.
JOSHUA RHODES & CO.
no8

INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NEW YORK.
E. S. WINSTON, President.
ASSETS OVER
$17,500,000,
AND
EXCLUSIVELY CASH.
Annual Dividends Available Immediately,
TO INCREASE THE INSURANCE OR REDUCE THE PREMIUM AT THE OPTION OF THE ASSURED.
Policy holders and other persons interested in the subject of LIFE INSURANCE are invited to call on the undersigned, Agent of the Company, who will cheerfully give them full information as to the merits and practical working of the Company.
GEO. M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent
no24 No. 37 FIFTH ST., PITTSBURGH.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.,
OF PITTSBURGH.
A. FLEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. PHILIPS, Jr., Secretary.
Capt. GEO. NEELD, Genesee, Agent.
Office, No. 84 Water street, Pittsburgh. Warehouse, 39 stairs, Pittsburgh.
Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are governed by prompt promptness and liberality to maintain the character which the Institution has long held, offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.
DIRECTORS.
Alexander Nimick, Reuben Miller, Jr.,
James A. Parker, John Bingham,
Alexander Speer, David M. Lowe,
Isaac J. Thomas, John B. McCune,
Charles J. Clarke, James P. Hanna,
William S. Evans, Joseph Kirkpatrick,
Phillip Reymer.
WM. P. HERBERT Secretary.

INSURANCE CO.
Home
Insures Marine a...
Freight at as liberal rates as the
safety
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS:
WM. PHILLIPS, CHAS. P. SHRIVER
JOHN B. PARKE, Capt. A. KRUDER
JOHN K. PARKE, WM. VANKIRK,
FRANK S. RUSSELL, JAS. D. VERNER,
J. P. KIRKPATRICK, JAS. M. DELWORTH,
Capt. JAMES MILLER, CHAS. ARRUCKLE
WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. P. GARDNER, Secretary.
Capt. JAN GORDON, General Agent.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Water and Wood streets, second floor.
WM. RAMALEY, President.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Ohio, Mississippi and Western Rivers, Lakes and Canals and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.
DIRECTORS:
WM. RAMALEY, JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES PARK, Jr., JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON, H. D. SCULLY,
SAMUEL KEA, J. CALDWELL, Jr.,
JAMES M. CHRISTY, JAMES H. LAWRENCE,
BARCLAY FREEMAN, GEORGE KINGHAM,
R. M. RILEY. WM. A. RODGERS.
Corr. J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE
The subscriber offers for sale his property in Connellsville, Fayette county, consisting of a fine large and well finished
BRICK HOUSE,
OF NINE ROOMS, double porches, with good pantry on each porch, all in complete order; brick washhouse, with cistern in the same; frame stable, carriage house, &c. Lot contains three eighths of an acre, with fruit trees, forming a most desirable residence for any gentleman of Main and Prospect street.
Also, Lot on Prospect street, one quarter of an acre.
The whole is offered for $6,000, which is less than would be the cost of building. Apply to subscriber in Connellsville.
I. LINDLEY.

CHOICE FARM
FOR SALE,
Containing 118 3/10 ACRES, located three miles northwest from Salem, on the line of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. and about one mile from Ohio river. Well watered and supplied with choice fruit and ornamental trees, a large portion of the different varieties of apples and berries, excellent timber, never-failing spring of water for stock, and well adapted for a grain farm.
DAVID STREET, Salem,
Columbiana county, Ohio.

LAND FOR SALE—
A LARGE LOT OF GROUND,
In Birmingham, between Grosvenor and Denman streets and Virgin alley and Water street. Has on it a two and a half story frame dwelling, with kitchen attached, now occupied by Mr. Redman. Would be a desirable location for a grocery store. Apply to F. ANDERSON, at Bodmer Bros', 146 Water street.

LAND
FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers for sale several very valuable FARMS, situated in Penn township, Allegheny county, and Adams township, Butler county. Two of these Farms are in a high state of cultivation on the Perrysville and Zelienople Plank Road, and on which there is a large portion of timber. Also, a Farm in Jefferson township, which is also good grape land. Three of the farms situate in Butler county have dwelling houses, all having three acres on and contiguous to the road and Franklin road, and very desirable for grazing and agricultural purposes, having a large portion of cleared and well improved land on each of the farms. Also, one four hundred acre tract in Butler county, near Duff's Mill, and on the headwaters of Connoquenessing creek, with good roads, and on which there are portions of cleared land, all of which are in good state of cultivation, and will be disposed of for grazing or farming purposes.
The undersigned within eighteen miles of Allegheny city, easy of access having leading roads to each of the tracts, all of which are well watered and have abundance of timber. The lands are now owned by the undersigned, and will be offered before offering for sale. Any person wishing information relative to sale of said lands, will call on ALEXANDER HUMPHREYS of Pittsburgh, who can inform them as to price and terms of sale, situation, &c.
CHAS. DUTILH.
Philadelphia, Nov. 14th, 1866. no21 Pawtn

FOR SALE.
One Large
BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,
situated in the Borough of Freedom, Beaver county, Pa., containing Ten Rooms, with Cellar Coal House and Cistern. The house is forty-two feet long and twenty-eight feet wide. Possession given on the first day of April, 1867. Inquire of
McCASKY & KERR, Freedom, Pa.

FARM FOR SALE.
Situated in Penn township, Westmoreland county, Pa., adjoining Grapeville station, on Pennsylvania Central Railroad, on which there is a good two story STONE HOUSE, containing seven rooms, a Barn, Carriage House and all other necessary buildings. The farm contains 117 acres underlaid with a seven foot vein of Coal. There is a salt well on it in good running order, producing 9 barrels per day. For further information inquire at No. 80 LOGAN STREET, Pittsburgh.

COAL PROPERTY
FOR SALE.
A TRACT OF LAND,
Situated in Elizabeth Township, on the Youghiogheny River, five miles below West Newton, containing 180 ACRES, well improved, 110 Acres of which is Coal, and the balance is the best of River Bottom, one hill portion abounds in Limestone, Flagstone and strong running Springs. The river is deep in front, which is advantageous for loading and harboring boats. Inquire of
ROBT. F. WEDDELL.
Corner of Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh, or of ROBERT FINNEY, on the premises.
no28

ATTORNEYS

THOMAS M. MARSHALL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CORNER FIFTH AND GRANT STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

TOOL CHESTS.

BOYS' TOOL CHESTS, with Carpenters' Tools of all kinds, ready for use.
B. WOLFF, JR. & CO.,
Corner of Liberty and St. Clair sts.

A FULL STOCK OF
CANNED FRUITS,
In store and for sale by
COOK BROS. & CO.,
345 Liberty street.

CANNED FRUIT,
CANNED FRUIT,
Of all varieties. Foreign Fruits and Nuts, Fancy Cakes and Confectionaries can be had at all times by calling at No. 40 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny.
no20 GEORGE SCHLEICH.

N. GROSSMAYER & CO.,
Ready-Made Clothing, 47 Fifth Street
NEW YEARS IN PITTSBURGH.
HURRAH FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.
The Greatest Attraction and the grandest Bargains ever offered in the City of Pittsburgh.
N. GROSSMAYER & CO.,
NO. 47 FIFTH STREET,
Are selling off at NEW YORK PRICES, their extensive stock, consisting of MEN'S and BOYS'
Clothing,
HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, HOSIERY &c. &c. UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS and a splendid line of all kinds of GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.
New York Prices.
BUY AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT.
N. GROSSMAYER & CO.,
M.W.F No. 47 FIFTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN PORTER,
Retail Dry Goods, 91 Market St.
AT
LOW PRICES.
JOHN PORTER,
91 MARKET ST.
FINE CASHMERES, 25 cts.
BALES GRAY FLANNEL, 10 cts.
CASE SHAKER FLANNEL, 31 cts.
4-4 ENGLISH MERINOS, 37 1/2c.
DRESS GOODS, very cheap.
FINE FRENCH MERINOS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c.
MWF

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S
Trimming Store, 19 Fifth Street.
SPECIAL AND SEASONABLE.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH ST.
ELASTIC SEAMLESS UNDERSKIRTS, for Ladies, not to contract nor to shrink, and much superior to Flannel.
LAP AND SKATING POUCHES.
PATENT BARMOUTH, just the thing for Skaters—a lap for each pocket.
FINE CASHMERE SCARFS, just the thing for New Years calls, in a variety of widths.
LINED KID AND CALF GLOVES—all sizes.
FRENCH AND GERMAN KID GLOVES, a splendid assortment just received at reduced prices.
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, greatly reduced.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, very low.
Closing out at Low Prices our entire Stock of
HOLIDAY GOODS
Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to make New Years Gifts will find many useful and suitable articles.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 Fifth Street.

CO.
Millinery.
AT
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,
77 and 79 MARKET STREET,
Heavy Wool Undershirts,
Heavy Wool Drawers,
Canton Flannel Drawers,
Shaker Knit Socks,
Fur Gloves, Calf Gloves, Buck Gloves,
Cloth Gloves,
Wool Scarfs, Wool Shawls,
Balmoral Skirts, in all grades,
Real Lace Handkerchiefs,
Imitation Lace Handkerchiefs,
Fancy Linen Handkerchiefs,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Hem'd Linen Hem'd Handkerchiefs,
Real Lace Collars, Cluny Lace Collars,
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Bell Clasps, Silk Belting,
Fancy Combs, Fancy Satchels,
Bonnet Velvets, Plumes,
Sash Ribbons, Head Nets,
And a general assortment of FANCY ARTICLES for the Holidays.
☞WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
77 and 79 MARKET STREET.

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, 83 Wood St.
PLAIN AND RIBBED
WHITE, RED AND SHETLAND WOOL
SHIRTS
AND
DRAWERS.
LINED BUCK AND KID
GLOVES.
MUFFLERS,
SCARFS,
FOOT MUFFS,
DRESSING CASES, &c.
H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.
83 WOOD STREET.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

WM. M. CLANEY.....WARDER CUMMING.
E. N. BUCHANAN.....J. L. MILLER.
WM. M. CLANEY & CO.,
Gas Coal Works.
SHIPPERS AND DEALERS IN
SUPERIOR GAS AND FAMILY COAL, NUT COAL AND SLACK. Postoffice address, box 587, Pittsburgh, and Lock Box 67 Allegheny City.
GENERAL OFFICE, second story, Pittsburgh Savings Bank Building, corner Liberty street and Virgin alley, Pittsburgh. BRANCH OFFICES No. 3 Diamond alley, under Penn a. R. R., opposite Mechanic street, Pittsburgh, and corner Anderson street and P. W. & K. R. R., Allegheny. All orders left at either the above places will receive prompt attention.

FORT PITT COAL COMPANY.
Shippers and dealers in Superior Family and Steam Coal, Nut Coal and Slack, general office second story Pittsburgh savings Bank Building, corner Liberty street and Virgin alley. Branch office corner Try and Third street, Pittsburgh. Orders left at either of the above places will receive prompt attention.
Postoffice Address, Box 587, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTORS:
J. J. GILLESPIE, R. L. FAHNESTOCK,
S. McCRICKERT, WM. BINGHAM,
COLO. D. LEAD, JAS. MONTGOMERY,
W. T. BRYANT, JOHN HAYS,
LUCIUS ORTON.
J. J. GILLESPIE, Pres't. C. A. H. ENGLISH, Sec'y.
W. M. CLANEY & CO., Managers.

COKE, COAL, LIME—
PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE
Gas, Coal and Coke Co
YARD—MARION AV., ALLEGHENY CITY.
OFFICE—No. 4 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.
OSCAR F. LAMM, Gen. Agent.
Particular attention given to shipment of COAL an COKE West. no28

BRASS FOUNDERS, &C.

JAMES OLD,
BRASS FOUNDER AND PIPE FITTER,
Brass work for steam, gas, water and oil in their several departments constantly on hand or made to order, of the best material and workmanship. Particular attention is invited to our improved Oil Pumps and Hydrants.
No. 129 SECOND STREET,
Between Wood and Smithfield.

J. B. SEYMOUR WOOD Engraver, 245 FIFTH ST. PITTSBURGH PA.
DIE SINKING STAMPS, Door Plates, BURNING BRANDS, STENCILS, SEAL PRESSES.

DON'T
BE DECEIVED
By flourishing advertisements of LOW PRICED Machines, as by patronizing such you only throw your money away, but buy a GROVER & BAKER, at
NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.
no9

WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO., (Sign of the Anvil.) Importers and Dealers in HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 56 WOOD STREET, Pittsbur

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

Meeting of the Ladies' Committee of the Boys in Blue—Resolutions Adopted.

The Ladies' Committee of the Boys in Blue met at City Hall yesterday afternoon at half past two o'clock, Mrs. Samuel McKee presiding, and Miss Mattie Fowler acting as Secretary. The minutes of previous meeting were approved. Representatives from the First and Third Presbyterian Churches, the First and Sixth United Presbyterian Churches, Christ Methodist Episcopal Church, the First and Third Lutheran and Congregational Churches, of this city, and the United National Churches, of this city, and Manchester were present, and participated in the meeting. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the name of this Association shall be changed to the Allegheny County Monument Association.

Resolved, That the Sanitary, Christian and Subsistance Committees be invited to unite with us in working for the Fair.

Resolved, That the ladies on the Church Committees be authorized to select a committee of gentlemen to co-operate with them.

Resolved, That fifty blank books be purchased to be used by Collectors.

Resolved, That notice be sent to Pastors of churches which have not already taken action in this matter.

Resolved, That the various congregations be requested to hold preliminary church meetings for the purpose of taking action in this matter, on Monday afternoon next, and to report the action of the same at our next meeting, on Tuesday afternoon.

The Committee then adjourned to meet at City Hall, on Tuesday next, at half past two.

A Really Valuable New Oil Stove—Coal and Wood Entirely Dispensed With.

Yesterday afternoon we dined at the St. Clair Hotel, upon food prepared for, and cooked in a recently patented new oil stove, invented by a Mr. Depp, and which is known as Depp's Improved Wick Burning Oil Stove, patented September 18th and November 20th, 1866, and, as we have personally inspected this stove, and witnessed its operations, we wish to say a word to our readers this morning on the subject. We assert it without hesitation that, economy, comfort and cleanliness are secured, and time saved by the use of this stove. For the first time in the history of Petroleum, a cooking stove has now been invented that burns it, or any inflammable oil, directly from a wick, with the same facility and thoroughness of combustion that obtains in the ordinary chimney lamp. It is not a vaporizing stove, but burns directly from a wick, in conjunction with water, any of the inflammable oils, of any and all grades, without smoke, smell, soot, or any offensive residuum. Oil made from Shale coal is proving the best for burning in this stove. It is thirty gravity, and costs only twenty cents per gallon. Pinale oil, thirty gravity, will be furnished by C. G. Waterbury, at the Economy Coal Oil Works, at Darlington Station, on the Beaver county, Pa. With it this stove can be used at a cost of one cent per hour. This is a fact. We hope our readers will not confound this stove with any of the Naptha, or Benzole Vaporizers.

This stove supersedes everything of its kind we ever saw, as well on account of the perfectly safe nature of the fuel used, which would be non-explosive, or oils of heavy specific gravity; as by its improved construction, which latter feature is made necessary by the introduction of water in such a mode as to check all undue vaporization, thus insuring perfect safety, and a steady, regular combustion, and must, from its beautiful, simple, and perfect adaptability to the purpose for which it is designed, become a general favorite. All the ordinary branches of cooking—boiling, broiling, baking, etc., and the heating of smoothing irons, performed to perfection. The concentration of the flame, and its direct application to the bottom of the utensil, overcomes the radiance of radiation, which in summer is both an extravagance and a superfluity; while the *combined action of the water introduced* nearly the power and diminishes the flame, thus depositing work, and consequently producing the most economical cooking stove in the world. Its extreme simplicity, being entirely devoid of intricate mechanism, makes it easily operated, its freedom from liability to get out of order, its complete arrangement for regulating, and consuming the consumption of the fuel, in connection with its admirable and unequalled performance of all the varies of a cooking stove, combine to pronounce it the acme of light, and devcutly wished desideratum of the age.

Major James H. Bingham, and Mr. Depp, the inventors, are stopping at the St. Clair Hotel, in Pittsburgh, where they will be happy to show the stove, and explain its operations, at all hours of the day. We are perfectly satisfied with the examination we have made, and we suggest to the head of every family to spare half an hour, and give this really valuable stove a personal inspection. Sale, county and territorial rights are offered on very reasonable terms.

Man Frozen to Death—Coroner's Inquest.

Yesterday morning Coroner Clawson visited East Liberty for the purpose of holding an inquest on the body of Joseph Thomas, who was frozen to death on Tuesday night, on the Puckety road, about a mile and a half from the village. From the evidence adduced at the inquest it appeared that on Tuesday afternoon the deceased, in company with Rees Evans and Evans Williams left Elizabethtown, to visit an acquaintance named Wm. Jenkins, who resides near Colemen's coal works, in Collins township. There being no conveyance, and the weather being extremely cold they concluded to walk. Before they reached their destination, however, overtook them, and being unacquainted with the road, they lost their way. They wandered around the country for several hours searching for a barn, but could not discover any. They passed several dwellings, but not wishing to disturb the inmates, declined to ask for admittance. Thomas, he deceased, complained of being tired, and sat down on the road several times, but his companions prevailed on him to resume his journey. About midnight, however, he was missed, and his friends, after calling for him several times, and receiving no answer, continued on their way, and arrived at Mr. Jenkins' house about two o'clock in the following morning, so badly frozen that they could hardly speak. After they had recovered from the effects of the cold they started out in search of Thomas, and found him lying upon the road, three quarters of a mile from the house, frozen to death. The deceased was about forty years old, unmarried and by occupation a coal miner. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Yesterday morning upon the opening of Court, the trial of John Willeh for the murder of Harrison Murphy, on the night of the 15th of August last, on board the steamer Chieftian, was resumed. After the testimony for the defense had been closed, Mr. Swartzwelder addressed the jury and submitted the following propositions upon which he asked the Court to specially charge the jury:

First—The Court is requested to charge the jury, that to constitute murder in the second degree, malice aforethought is essential; that in this case there is no proof of express malice, and malice can be implied from the nature of the weapon used.

Second—That if the jury believe that the prisoner did not intend to kill, and that there is no proof of malice, express or implied, or that the death was caused by an unlawful act not amounting to felony, then the offence is involuntary manslaughter, and the prisoner should be acquitted under this indictment.

Third—The jury must be satisfied by positive proof on the part of the Commonwealth that the death was caused by the blow given by Hacker.

Judge Stowe, in charging the jury, referred to the propositions submitted by defendant's counsel. As to the first point, the Judge remarked that so much of it as requested him to say that there was no evidence of malice, were refused, it being for the jury to say whether the blow was struck in malice, under all the evidence throwing light upon the point. The second point was refused. The third point was affirmed, substituting the word "sufficient" for "positive." Upon the conclusion of the charge of the Court, the jury retired to their rooms, but have not yet agreed upon a verdict.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

This Court was in session yesterday afternoon, when the following business was transacted:

Georgiana Williams, colored, was tried on an indictment for perjury. The defendant was charged with having falsely, maliciously and corruptly sworn, during the hearing of a discorrly case before Mayor McCarthy, that Mrs. Mary Davis, also colored, was engaged in a serenade given to her on the night of the 19th of October. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, and ordered the prosecutrix, Mrs. Davis, to pay the costs.

Two men named J. Evans and J. F. Lyman, were arraigned on a charge of breaking into Mr. Massey's dying establishment, on Fourth street, and stealing a large quantity of wool. The defendants were arrested by the Mayor's police, and a portion of the missing goods found in their trunks. The case was not concluded at adjournment.

Allegheny Diamond Scales Receipts.

The following is a statement of Mr. John S. Edgar, Weighmaster of the Diamond Scales, Allegheny City, of the business transacted by him during the past year, as embraced in his annual report, which will be submitted at the next meeting of the City Councils. As will be seen by the report, there is a very large increase of revenue over previous years, which speaks well for the promptness and efficiency of Mr. Edgar. Following are the receipts:

7,331 loads of hay and straw	$1,398 75
2,722 loads of corn, meal, &c.	259 09
849 loads of iron, metal, &c.	108 61
1,497 loads of coal	142 75
76 head of cattle and horses	6 24
1,504 head 1,952 pounds of hogs and sheep	187 60
Small scales	166 34
Total paid in to Treasurer	$3,518 28

SERIOUS FALL.—Mr. Albert G. Negley fell from the tipple of the coal pit of Messrs. Negley & Co., near Brownsfield, on Wednesday, receiving very serious injuries. His back was broken and five ribs fractured. He is lying in a dangerous condition.

A SURE PILE CURE.—Dr. Gilbert's Pile instrument positively cures the worst cases of Piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $1. Circular free. Sold by Druggists. Agent wanted everywhere. Address J. B. Romaine, Manager, No. 675 Broadway, New York.

Seasonable Suggestions.

Winter, in this climate, is a trying season. Its unsteady temperature greatly aggravates dyspepsia, and acts very unfavorably upon that sensitive organ, the liver. The alternation of frost and thaw keeps the pores of the body continually opening and contracting, and the result is a condition of the system favorable to the action of the atmospheric germs which produces inflammation of the lungs, or PROTECTIVE MEDICINE —the HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is especially needed in the winter months. The effect of this great CONSTITUTIONAL TONIC is, in rendering the system the feeblest frame impervious to all malarious influences, is a grand fact demonstrated by the uniform experience of a quarter of a century. It is the best remedy in all bilious maladies, and a specific and cure of fever and Ague, it is the ONE THING NEEDFUL, which none who value the preservation of health can afford to do without.

THE SICK, WHERE AT DEATH'S DOOR,
Regret that they did not take the *right antidote at the right time*. Thousands who are now suffering from the early twinges of liver complaint and dyspepsia, will be prostrate on sick beds a month hence, if they do not arrest the mischief at once. Nothing is more easy. A course of the purest and best vegetable tonic and alterative known in modern pharmacy—HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS—will restore the digestive organs to their full vigor, and bring the disordered liver into a condition of perfect health, as certainly as sunshine dissipates the morning vapors. Fever and Ague, too, if not once broken up by this powerful antidote is all but incurable. Strengthen the system with the BITTERS, and you may defy all the complaints which prevail at this inclement season.

"SELF-MADE MEN."

Lecture by the Hon. Horace Greeley, of New York.

The new Academy of Music was well filled with people last evening to hear the Hon. Horace Greeley, the distinguished American journalist, and social reformer, deliver a lecture entitled "Self-made Men," under the auspices of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association of Pittsburgh. Mr. Greeley was detained while *en route* for this city, by an accident on the railway, and this fact was announced to the audience by Mr. James B. Morgan, Jr., one of the Lecture Committee. Mr. Greeley arrived at the Academy of Music a few minutes after eight o'clock, P. M., and was greeted in a cordial manner by the audience. Without even seating himself for a moment's rest after his fatiguing and protracted journey from the West, Mr. Greeley was introduced, and proceeded without delay to deliver his lecture. He prefaced what he had to say with a few extemporaneous remarks about railroads in general, and railroads in America in particular, and rebuked the indifference of our railroad monopolies to the implied contract contained in their schedules. Leaving this subject, Mr. Greeley then read his lecture from a voluminous manuscript, in his peculiar style and quiet manner, and he so deeply interested his hearers that, notwithstanding the great length of his lecture, all remained to hear the last word spoken.

He said that his lecture would somewhat express his views on the question of a liberal education, which, he proceeded to show, was not properly adapted to the education of some men and women, if they would adequately discharge the relative duties of life. A classical education had a tendency to substantially fixed fast in the social organization, but there had been of late years an immense revolution going on which is to develope a system of education that will give scope to human knowledge, by taking cognizance of every day facts. Much that is taught in the schools of the present day is hastily forgotten after the student graduates. That eminent classical scholar, Henry W. Herbert, once said to Mr. Greeley, in a conversation on this subject, that hundreds of young men, fresh from their *alma mata*, and holding in their hands their parchments, and honored with the degree of Master of Arts, or a Bachelor of Arts, and clamorous for positions as tutors, were, upon examination, found to be sadly deficient in classical studies, and almost totally unfit for the important places they were ambitious to fill. Mr. Greeley drew a marvelously beautiful comparison between the sturdy giant oak kings of the California forests, the Mariposa, which seemed to be old enough, judging by their immense proportions, to have been even venerable when Moses slumbered in the bulrushes, and which waited very patiently for a century and a half to grow on in all their stateliness and vigor, amid storm and tempest, until they have become the marvels we find them to be, and the New England rock, which die out under the pampering influences of modern civilization, and which created several self-made men, in his application of this thought, for comparison with what the latter had done. Instead of the many generations of learned men, whose greatest benefactor, we cannot say study is a blessing, he says, they believe, that two men waste years in acquiring that which is not worth the knowing. The real question for every man to ask himself is, what he needs to know and in what order shall one selects for himself the several things that he should select several self-made men, in his application of this thought, for comparison with what Dr. Franklin had done. Indeed, Franklin, as a finished man of business, stands pre-eminent, and with but a slight deduction, he claimed, stands highest in the regard of all civilized men, although his fame rests upon no splendid service or dazzlingly brilliant achievement, and was not what the world is pleased to call a genius. His progress was by the all along by no sudden or startling acts, and he was not one to be dazzled by any splendid display, but to have risen as he has grown. Indeed, he stepped into each new position as though he had been born for them, and in each one he was successful in one field than in another. The elements which made up the greatness of this man were precisely those which are in the world now, and crowd our pathway at almost every step. Poverty and other serious obstacles were no barrier to his dauntless mind, vigorous will and purpose. Franklin had Franklin been born in the day of wealth and educated at Yale or Harvard, *whether he would have made the highly useful man he did make*, and that he not, in all probability, have ever received the honorary degrees which were conferred upon him by one of these institutions of learning until his seventieth year. Mr. Greeley said that he greatly revered the character of Washington, but he must declare Franklin above him, because the latter did not begin life upon the vantage ground occupied by the former, and Franklin's value to mankind, as an original thinker, a vigorous writer, an influential editor, a skillful diplomatist, a practical philosopher, and as a man who was always ready to sacrifices these notes during the last fiscal year was $564,354, and the paper issued $2,564,354, leaving $2,000 in mutilated and worn-out notes have been returned to the Treasury, where they are placed in an immense revolving iron cylinder, carefully locked, through which a rushing stream of acids passes, so that the ink is completely removed, and a mass of pulp remains. This is bleached and manufactured into envelopes for the use of the Treasury Department. Large amounts of mutilated and worn out fractional currency are thus decomposed and reconstructed into other paper.

—The following were the closing prices for the principal copper shares, at the Boston board on Wednesday:—Concord, 3¾ asked; Copper Falls, 46 offered; Franklin, 33@33½; Hancock, 9¾@10; Humboldt, 1½; Huron, 43@5; Isle Royal, 7 offered; Mesaud, 19¾ asked; Minnesota, 1 asked; Pewabic, 25¾@26; Pittsburgh, 44 offered; Quincy, 93@97; Rockland, ass't paid, 81¾@; Superior, ass't paid, 90@.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, Unite States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
ja4

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY, January 3, 1867.

There is little improvement in stocks to-day shown by the noon quotations received at the stock rooms of S. S. Bryan from the New York stock boards. Subsequent dispatches, however, indicated an advance in the railway list. We present below the rates at noon:

Gold		132½	
U. S. Bonds, 1881		107½	
" 5-20's, 1862		108½	
" 5-20's, 1865		105¾	
" new issues		103½	
" 1st series 7-30's		106¾	
Michigan Southern		82½	
Cleveland and Pittsburgh		92½	
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago		105	
Erie		66½	
W. U. Telegraph Co.		46¾	
Chicago and Rock Island		106½	
Chicago and Northwestern		43¾	
Chicago and Nor.-hwestern, preferred		82¾	
Gregory		17	
Rocky Mountain		4 12	
Quartz Hill		1 00	
Hope		1 12	
Corydon		1 05	
Holman		21	
Ophir		29	
Smith & Parmelee		8 18	

—The local stock market has no new phases of interest as yet since the opening of the New Years. The banks are announcing their usual semi-annual dividends. We note the following:

Merchants and Manufacturer's National Bank, six per cent., on capital stock, out of the earnings of the last six months, free of tax. Union National Bank, five per cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders forthwith. Mechanics' National Bank, a dividend of six per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 8th inst. Allegheny National Bank, a dividend of five per cent., payable forthwith, free of Government tax. Farmers' Deposit National Bank, a dividend of six per cent. out of the profits of last six months, payable on demand.

—The Evening Session of Bailey's open Stock Board at the Board of Trade Rooms, will be held to-night at the time announced in the advertising columns of this paper.

—The following table shows the prices of the active Railway shares at the end of last year, and at three subsequent dates, by which it will be seen that their movement has been very irregular:

	1865.	1866.			
	Dec. 29.	April 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	
New York Central	90¾	93¾	111	103¾	
Erie	66¾	69¾	78¾	67¾	
Hudson	104¾	111	125	107	
Reading	106	116	130¾	105¾	
Michigan Southern	74	79¾	85¾	82½	
Illinois Central	124	130	140	119¼	
Cleveland and Pitts.	82¾	81¾	89¾	90¼	
Chicago and Rock Island	97	97	97	106½	
Northwestern pref.	61¾	58	70¾	81½	
Fort Wayne	100	100	100	105	
Rock Island	107¾	123¾	112¾	103¾	

—The report of the Bank Department of the State of New York shows that the circulation outstanding in deposit for the year has risen as follows: Circulation, $10,022,491, so that there has been a decrease of over $16,000,000. The decrease of securities $14,461,609, and the circulation issued $994,534. In September last but 85 banks reported to the Department, whereas at the same date in 1865there were 144. Eight of the non-reporting have become National banks, and the rest are no longer in the way of corporate life. By reason of these statistics, Superintendent Schuyler again complains that Congress has "imperiously refused to grant even the negative relief solicited for on behalf of the State banks, and that the State banking system is undoubtedly passing away, swept by the current of new financial exigencies.

—The sixteen hundred and forty-seven National Banks now in active operation had its ciculation at the close of last week, $268,377,599, secured by United States bonds deposited to the amount of $332,867,750. The expense of printing these notes during the last fiscal year was $564,354, and the paper issued $2,564,354, leaving $2,000 in mutilated and worn-out notes have been returned to the Treasury, where they are placed in an immense revolving iron cylinder, carefully locked, through which a rushing stream of acids passes, so that the ink is completely removed, and a mass of pulp remains. This is bleached and manufactured into envelopes for the use of the Treasury Department. Large amounts of mutilated and worn out fractional currency are thus decomposed and reconstructed into other paper.

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PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY EVENING, January 3, 1867. }

The general market is very active, with constant inquiry for goods, in any department of trade. Reports from other cities, East and West, are favorable, reports of dullness and inactivity in any branches of business.

Pork packing in Louisville's in fast closing, owing to the light receipts of hogs. The number of hogs packed to-day is reported at 3,000. The number already slaughtered on counts to 138,500 head. The provision and lard market exhibits more activity at firm rates. Sales of ten bbls mess pork at $26.50 for cash, and $27.50 for sixty days. Bacon dull. New bacon will be offered by our city curers next week. Green meats quiet and quotations unchanged. Bulk meats are in moderate request, with sales of 100 hhds shoulders and clear sides at 10½c. Sugar cured hams are in good demand and firm. Lard is steady, with sales of 100 tierces and kegs on private terms. Bagging is quiet and steady at 30c. Rope, 10½@10¾c. Bale cotton is firm and in moderate request.

The agricultural implement trade in Louisville, at the four auction warehouses, during the current business year, including reviews, amount to 2,999 bbls. Prices have undergone no especial change for several weeks, but are firm. The number already slaughtered on counts to 138,500 head. The provision and lard market exhibits more activity at firm rates. Sales of ten bbls mess pork at $26.50 for cash, and $27.50 for sixty days. Bacon dull. New bacon will be offered by our city curers next week. Green meats quiet and quotations unchanged. Bulk meats are in moderate request, with sales of 100 hhds shoulders and clear sides at 10½c. Sugar cured hams are in good demand and firm. Lard is steady, with sales of 100 tierces and kegs on private terms. Bagging is quiet and steady at 30c. Rope, 10½@10¾c. Bale cotton is firm and in moderate request.

The receipts of flour at St. Louis, during the year 1866, were 1,326,725 bbls, against 1,155,000 bbls in 1865. The receipts of wheat were 4,631,945 bush, against 3,402,722 in 1865.

At the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, during 1866, the receipts of cattle were 362,092 head, and shipments 76,350 head. Receipts of hogs 937,220 head, and shipments 682,675 head. Receipts of sheep 166,107 head, and shipments 61,250 head. Receipts of hides, horses and mules received, 17,160 head, and shipped, 16,7 head.

In Philadelphia on Wednesday, according to the Ledger, the demand for petroleum was light, but the market was extremely limited and mostly confined to the wants of the home consumers, sales of 800 bbls crude at 20½c, and 200 bbls refined, in bond, at 40c. Spirits turpentine was in good demand, and prices were firmer, with sales of 200 bbls at 52@52½c. Rosins were dull, and prices favored buyers, sales of 1,000 bbls at $2.20@2.25 for No. 2 Pennsylvania and Ohio do do at $3@3.10 for No. 1, and $3.50@3.60 for extra and pale. Crude turpentine was in demand, and prices firmer, sales of 100 bbls at $5.50@5.75. Tar was in moderate request, and prices favored buyers, sales of 100 bbls at $3.50@3.75. Coal oils were in good demand, and prices firmer, with sales of 1,000 bbls refined Schuylkill at 45c, and 500 bbls Kerosene at 43c. Crude petroleum was in good demand, and prices firmer, with sales of 1,000 bbls at 20½c. Lard oil was in good demand, and prices firmer, with sales of 100 bbls at $2.10@2.15 per gallon. Whale oil was in good demand, and prices firmer, with sales of 100 bbls at $2.10@2.15 per gallon. Whale oil was in good demand, and prices firmer, with sales of 100 bbls at $2.10@2.15 per gallon.

The receipts by river and rail since our last, were as follows: 1,000 bbls flour, 1,000 bush wheat, 30 bush corn, 50 sacks corn; 925 sacks barley; 1,700 sacks wheat; 86 sacks rye; 300 sacks oats, and 75 dressed hogs.

We quote as follows the sales and prices which came under our observation to-day:

APPLES—The market is well supplied and dull. We note sales at from $2.75@3.50 per bbl.

BUTTER—The market is well supplied and the demand small. We quote choice at 35c, and prime at 30c.

BEANS—The demand is light. Prime small white are quoted at $2.75@3.00 per bush.

CHEESE—The demand is limited, whilst the supply on the market is large. We quote at 18@20c, for prime to choice Ohio, and factory 17c.

CRANBERRIES—The receipts have been very light, and the market is nearly rid of stocks. Prices are higher. We note sales at $7.50 per bbl, and $2 per bu. We note one sale of 40 bbls, in a lot, of Eastern at $7.00 per bbl.

CORN MEAL—The demand is better. Sales of bolted were made at $6.00 per bbl.

DRIED FRUITS AND BERRIES—There is not much inquiry. We quote peaches halved at 20c, and quarters at 18c. Choice dried apples are worth 10c, and common 8c. Dried cherries are quoted at 9c.

FEED—The market is a good supply on the market, and with but a light demand prices are drooping. Fresh packed are quoted at 36c.

FLOUR—Extra flour is quiet, but firm in holders' hands. We quote spring at $12.00@12 25, and winter at $11.00@11 25. Sales of 100 bbls spring at $12 25 are reported.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market is dull and prices lower. We quote at $4.00@4 25.

RYE FLOUR—Is quoted at $5.00@5 25 per bbl.

GRAIN—The receipts of wheat, corn, etc., are very light. There are symptoms of improvement in the trade at an early day. At present the market remains very quiet. We continue to quote No. 1 spring at $2.00; No. 2 at $1.95, and winter at from $2.00 to $2.05. Corn—We note a sale of 1 car car corn, prime yellow, at 80c. Oats—From first hands the quotations are 80@85c, and from store 90@95c. The market is quiet at $1.25@1.30. Barley—Spring is quoted from first hands at 90c@$1.00, and winter at $1.10.

GAME—There appears to be a good supply on the market. We quote quails at $2.00@2.25 per dozen; Squirrels at 25@30c per pair; Rabbits from 25@50c per pair; Prairie Chickens 90c@$1 00 per pair, and Pheasants $1 25 per pair.

VENISON, by the whole carcass, is worth 15@16c per pound, and dressed saddle, 25@30c per pound.

HAY—There is an improvement in the receipts, but prices for timothy from country wagons remain about the same as last quoted, viz: $30 00@35 00 per ton, according to quality. We note sales of 2 cars, at the depot, at $28@30 per ton.

HOMINY—We quote Springfield at $6 50@7 00 per barrel.

HOGS—Dressed Hogs continue to arrive quite freely. Packers are buying at 7¼@7½c. In the Diamond market, single hogs of light weight, command 8@8½c per pound. At the Central Stock Yards, the range of prices this week, for live hogs, was $5 30@7 50 per hundred.

LARD OIL—We quote the price for No. 1, at $1 18 per gallon, and for No. 2, 90@$1.

LARD—Sales in small lots at 16c per lb.

LIME—We note sales of 150 pigs at 16c per lb.

ONIONS—We note sales of Prime Yellow at $2 75 per bbl.

POTATOES—There is a good supply on the market. We quote Peach Blows at $3 00 per bbl.

SALT—There has been a good demand. Sales from store at $3 00 per bbl.

FOREIGN—We note sales reported of 12 bbls, at 55c per gallon, and 6 bbls at 60c per gallon.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS—

Sealed propositions for the materials and construction of the Allianee College Building, which is to be erected on the College Farm, near Beaver, will be received by the Building Committee, at Alliance, until the

25TH DAY OF JANUARY NEXT.

Propositions may be made for the material's and for the parts of the work separately, or for the whole together. Plans and specifications of the work may be seen at the Banking House of Tweters, Miller & Paul, in Alliance, on and after the 15th day of January. Information desired in regard to the building may be obtained from the Secretary of the Building Committee, No. 7 Perkins Block, Cleveland, Ohio.

WM. S. PETTIT, Secretary.
Alliance, December 27, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS—

Sealed Proposals

Will be received at the City Recorder's Office, until the 3D DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, for furnishing material and

BUILDING A MARKET HOUSE,

IN THE CITY OF PARKERSBURG, said hall ding to be forty by one hundred and seventy feet, and two stories high.

Plans and specifications prepared by JOHN WILSON, Architect, Parkersburg, can be examined at the store of WOOLRUFF & STEWART, corner of Lin coln and Market streets.

By order of the City Council.

SAMUEL STEWART,
J. FRADLEY,
Committee.

Parkersburg, Dec 26, 1866.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS—PROPOSALS FOR

BUILDING A BRIDGE

Across the Allegheny river at Tionesta, Pa., with plans and specifications for same, will be received by J. B. MILLER, Jr., at his office in Tionesta, Pa., up to the 1st day of February, 1867. TUS

TO BOAT BUILDERS.

Sealed Proposals will be received for the building of

TWO MODEL BARGES,

Of the following dimensions: 125 feet keel, 21 feet beam, 7½ feet hold. Said barges to be built of best oak timber, and to be completed by the first of June, 1867, at BOX 74, Buchanan Postoffice, Allegheny county, Pa. jf

TOWING! TOWING!

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR ALL

THE Salt towing of the Ohio River Salt Company for the year 1867, will be received up to 12 o'clock A. M. TUESDAY, January 1st, 1867.

The Ohio River Salt Company to furnish the Flats and Barges loaded.

The party towing to receive the barges at the Furnace landing on the Ohio river to tow, pay lock fees, insurance and other expenses, unload the barges and return them to Furnaces.

In making bids, parties will give the rate for each size barrel to the following points:

Cincinnati, Ohio,	Nashville, Tenn.,
Madison, Ind.,	Clarksville, Tenn.,
Louisville, Ky.,	Johnsonville, Ky.,
Jeffersonville, Ind.,	Cairo, Ills.,
New Albany, Ind.,	Quincy, Ill.,
Evansville, Ind.,	St. Louis, Mo.,
Paducah, Ky.,	Alton, Ill.

Any party who may be awarded the contract, will be required to give bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The Salt Company reserve the right to refuse any or all the proposals, if they see proper. The proposals will be sealed and addressed to

HON. V. B. HORTON, Pomeroy, Ohio,
Ohio River Salt Company,
R. R. HITSON, Secretary. no19-td

CONSTRUCTION OF THE U. S. COURT HOUSE, }
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, December 19, 1866. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE

Received at the office of the superintending U. S. Court House, at Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock M., December 24th, for cast iron columns, girders and their beds; caps, bed plates, etc., required for the Springfield, Illinois, Court House and Postoffice, now erecting. Drawings of the work, showing dimensions, design and extent of it, may be seen and examined by bidders at my office, or by application at the Custom Houses at Chicago, Illinois, Cincinnati, Ohio, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and St. Louis, Missouri. The patterns for capitals must be submitted to the Superintendent for approval before casting, and beds and tops of columns and pilasters must be planned true, and the castings must be sound, of even thickness, sharp arrisses and smooth faces, and the ornamentation must be of superior finish. The prices, including freight and delivery, must be given in gross, and the whole of the work must be delivered in Springfield by or before the 1st of March, 1867.

Bids must be accompanied by a bond of two responsible parties, in the sum of $1,000, that the bidder will perform the contract if awarded to him.

Bids must be addressed to A. Schwartz, Superintendent of the new Court House at Springfield, Illinois, and must be indorsed, "Proposals for Iron Work."

A. SCHWARTZ,
Superintendent.

LARD—

A FRESH LOT OF

CHOICE KETTLE RENDERED

Just Received. For Sale by

CHAS. C. BALSLEY,
201 Liberty street.

PAPER SACKS.

GODFREY & CLARK,

No. 357 LIBERTY STREET,

The best PAPER and COTTON, FLOUR and BUCK WHEAT SACKS, always on hand, and printed to order. no16

BOOTS AND SHOES.

W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,

No. 31 Fifth Street.

Have now in store one of the largest stock of

BOOTS,

SHOES AND GAITERS,

Ever brought to this city, all of which will be sold at

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

AT THE

LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.

Our Goods are warranted to give satisfaction.

W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.

8

STEAM GUAGES, &c.

ASHCROFT'S Guages and Low Water Detectors
Shaw & Justice's Mercury, Steam and Blas Guages.
Eastman's and other approved Guages.
Eastman's Patent Damper for saving fuel and regulating power at any desired amount of steam.
Steam Guages tested, repaired and adjusted.
CHARLES MAGGI,
my25-ly-M.WAF Agent for the above. 112 Third

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

LA Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Ruth McVay, deceased, were, on the 7th day of December, 1866, granted to the undersigned. All those indebted to, or having claims against said estate, are hereby notified to make pay ment or present their claims for settlement to me at my residence, in South Pittsburgh, or to C. H. McVAY, at the corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets, in the city of Pittsburgh. MARY A. McVAY, Administratrix.

The Allegheny Primary Elections.

The Judges of the Republican Primary elections in Allegheny, held at a meeting, and threw out votes in the second precinct of the Third Ward, it appearing that in that precinct members of the opposite party were allowed to vote, and announced that for Mayor, Morrison's official majority is 750, and for Director of the Poor, Col. Gerah's 1,057. The following Executive Committee was appointed to fill the casting vacancy:

First Ward—C. F. Ingham, Isaac Reed, Thos. Scandrett, C. W. Beaty, Wm. Thompson.

Second Ward—Jas. McMasters, Jas. M. Carr, D. C. Hurg, John Heath, L. H. Eaton.

Third Ward—James McGuire, D. L. Smith, Casper Gatz, Fred Lang, John Holmes.

Fourth Ward—John A. Myler, Joshua Patterson, John Negraw, H. W. Autterilde, E. Miles.

ACCIDENT.—An elderly gentleman, named Mr. Robinson, fell upon the sidewalk on Federal street, Allegheny, on Wednesday, and badly fractured his right leg. He was picked up and conveyed in a carriage to his residence in Manchester, where he received proper medical aid.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, January 2, 1867.

FLOUR—Dull but firm.
WHEAT—1@2c lower, at $2 15@2 17 for No. 1.
CORN—Firm, and 1@2c higher, at 75¾c for No. 1.
OATS—Firm, and ½@¾c higher, at 42c.
PROVISIONS—Active.
MESS PORK—Dull and 25c lower, at $18 75.
LIVE HOGS—Have a downward tendency, and 10@15c lower; sales at $5 90@6 30.
DRESSED HOGS—Steady at $6 75@7 00. Receipts, 8,000 hogs.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
Friday, January 4th, 1867. }

Acid Acetic	38	to 42	lb
" Citric	90	" 1 05	"
" Oxalic	55	" 57	"
" Tartaric	92	" 96	"
Alcohol 88 o.p.	4 65	" 4 70	gal.
" 94 o.p.	4 75	" 4 80	"
Aloes, Cape	32	" 35	lb
" Socotrine	90	" 1 00	"
Ammonia Carb.	27	" 29	"
" Aqua ff.	20	" 22	"
Annotta	80	" 85	lb
Ashes, Pot	9½	" 10½	"
" Soda	6	" 7	"
Balsam Copaiba	1 05	" 1 10	"
Bay Rum	4 75	" 5 00	gal.
Bark Cinchona, Red	1 30	" 2 50	lb
" Pale	70	" 80	"
" Common	45	" 55	"
Black Lead, Artificial	25	" 30	"
" " German	7	" 9	"
Blue Mass U.S. P.	73	" 75	"
Blue Vitriol	13	" 14	"
Borax, refined	73	" 75	"
Bromine, Bull	39	" 40	"
Flor sulphur	7¾	" 8¾	"
Calomel, American	1 35	" 1 40	"
" English	1 65	" 1 70	"
Camphor refined	1 12	" 1 18	"
Cassia in bulk	29	" 30	"
Cantharides	2 12	" 2 30	"
Chamomiles, German	30	" 35	"
" Roman	70	" 80	"
Chloroform	2 50	" 2 75	"
Cloves	50	" 52	"
Cochineal	1 70	" 1 73	"
Concentrated Lye	11 00	" 11 50	case.
Copperas	3 50	" 4 00	bbl
Cream Tartar	38	" 52	lb.
Cubebs	82	" 85	"
Cudbear	30	" 50	"
Cod Liver Oil	90	" 95	"
Epsom Salts	3	" 4	"
Ether Nitric Spirits of	90	" 95	"
" Sulphuric	1 42	" 1 50	"
Extract Logwood	12	" 13	"
Indigo Manilla	1 50	" 1 60	"
" Spanish float	1 90	" 1 95	"
Iodine Resublimed	7 00	" 7 50	"
Juniper Berries	7	" 8	"
Logwood, chipped	3	" 3	"